

*Know Your
California*



An Unusual Guide Book
600 INTERESTING PLACES



600 interesting . . . historical . . . odd and unusual places in the state

KNOW YOUR CALIFORNIA

What to see on and off the highways . . . a complete guide book.

**Make your trips more enjoyable
by "Knowing Your California."**

THIRD EDITION

Compiled and copyright, 1938,

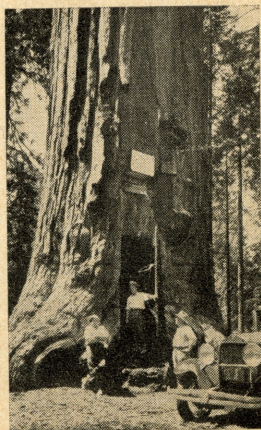
by BERT VAN TUYLE

Radio Rights Reserved

Published by RAWSON S. HOLMES

Los Angeles - - - 416 Wall St.

San Francisco - - - 68 Post St.



(See No. 276)

Preface

California has a larger number and a greater variety of interesting places than perhaps any other region of similar area. A few are world renowned, but others are not known even to those who live within a few miles of them. Nor is the fascinating history connected with the numerous relics of California's colorful past known to more than a few.

In this book, condensed to fit the pocket, will be found a guide to 600 of these interesting places. It is the only complete publication of this type on sale anywhere and represents the findings of many years travel. Each place has been visited personally by the author and all dates and facts are authentic.

It is not intended as a history of California, although throughout its pages you will find many historical places described. Only places that may be seen today are included. All are fascinating to visit. The old mining towns, for instance, with their eternal glamour, have not disappeared. There is always romance in turning back the pages of history.

To those who love the outdoors, to those who find a pleasure in visiting the interesting, historical, odd and unusual places in this great State, to those who enjoy delving into the glamorous past, we dedicate this little volume and trust it will help to make your trips more interesting by "Knowing Your California".

BERT VAN TUYLE, Author.

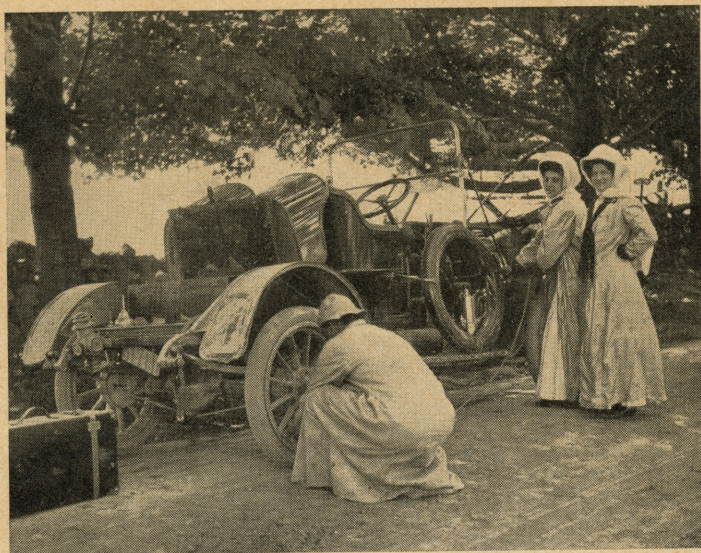
How to Use the Book

The places in this book are listed alphabetically in the main portion and in the different city sections in the back of the book. Each place carries a number.

Say, for instance, you are in San Diego and traveling north. Under "San Diego and Vicinity", Number 460, you will find the interesting places in and around that city. Then turn to the highway index on the last page where you will find "U. S. 101, San Diego to Los Angeles". The numbers given here show the places, on and off this highway, in the order they appear from south to north. Arriving in Los Angeles, turn to "Los Angeles and Vicinity", and you will find the places in and near that city. The index will again show you the numbers between Los Angeles and San Francisco and the "San Francisco" section will give you the places in and around that city. The same procedure applies to the other highways. Bear in mind that the numbers in the index read from south to north and from west to east. Traveling in the opposite direction, start at the last number and read upwards. San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Jose, Monterey and San Francisco all have special sections, appearing in alphabetical order and numbered consecutively.

We shall be pleased to hear from our readers at any time and will answer any questions pertaining to places of interest, if you will write Bert Van Tuyle, 1045 Florida Street, Los Angeles, Calif., enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope.

Note: There are 553 numbered places in the book. Many other places which appear along with these are cross-indexed, making 600 places in all.



And here, rear view, is the author, Bert Van Tuyle, photographed back in 1903, when he was compiling the first highway route book ever published. Well, his efforts were being interrupted a bit just at this moment, but that was expected regularly in those days when the roads were "the best temporary ruts." Note the "toggerly" which the well dressed motorist always wore.

This last word in an up-to-the-minute "motor car" made touring a little slower than you will find it today; but that gives you more time to see all of the interesting sights along the road. So get a road map from your favorite service station or auto club and let's start. Be sure not to miss—

1—ALL AMERICAN CANAL: Located along U. S. 80 between El Centro and Yuma. This is the largest irrigation canal in the world, six times larger than any other canal in America. It is 200 feet across at the water level and 22 feet deep. It conveys 15,000 cubic feet of water per second to the Imperial Valley. It is a large river and cuts through sand hills 200 feet high. The cuts through these hills were made with huge dredges having booms 185 feet long and buckets with a capacity of 14 cubic yards of sand. It cost \$27,000,000, and is 80 miles long.

ALTAVILLE (See No. 4)

2—AMADOR CITY: Located 11 miles northwest of Jackson on State Highway 49. This was a lively mining camp in 1849 but the mines have been worked out and it now has a population of a little over a hundred. The place is slowly falling into decay. The row of stores and saloons, all abandoned, stand as monuments to vanished fame. Here may be seen the old Amador Hotel, the Imperial Hotel, the Amador Mercantile Building and others. Near the famous Keystone Mine stands a beautiful brick building once the residence and office of the mine superintendents. Amador City was named in honor of Don Pedro Amador of Spain. The name means "lover".

3—AMBOY CRATER: Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of U. S. Highway No. 66 from 23 miles east of Ludlow. This crater is claimed to have been active less than 600 years ago and the lava flow is 15 miles long. It is located in a land of sand, lava and dry lakes. Five miles south of Amboy may be seen large salt mines.

ANDREAS CANYON (See No. 203)

4—ANGELS CAMP: Located 55 miles northeast of Stockton via State Highway No. 8. This place was not named for any celestial reason but for George Angel who located there in 1849. Some of the historical old buildings are still standing, among them the Selkirk House, Bennett House and Scribner's Store. The bar room of the Angels Hotel is claimed to be the scene of the original "jumping frog" episode, as told to Mark Twain, from which he wrote the famous "Jumping Frog of Calaveras". To commemorate this event an annual Jumping Frog Jubilee is held here every year along with the "Days of 49". Where the highway crosses the river is an undershot waterwheel built at the spot where Angel made his discovery leading to the founding of the town. Many of Bret Harte's famous stories had their setting here; "Mrs. Skaggs Husband," "The Bell Ringers of Angels" and others. Back of the post office is the site of the old theater where Edwin Booth played before the miners. Only the foundation remains. In the early days a man shot a ramrod from his gun at a manzanita bush. In pulling it out he found a quartz vein from which he took nearly \$10,000 in gold in three days. Three miles south of Angels Camp is Albany Flat where may be seen the ruins of the Romaggi Adobe, constructed in 1852 and used as a store, a saloon and a hotel. It was a famous early day placer camp and ruled by the sporting element. Altaville, a mile north of Angels Camp, was once known as Cherokee Flat and was the locale of Bret Harte's humorous poem, "To the Pliocene Skull." The old Prince Store, built in 1857, and the Prince Hotel, are two of the old buildings still standing. North of Altaville is the site of Dogtown. Only a memory remains of this once very wild mining camp.

5—ANTELOPE VALLEY INDIAN RESEARCH MUSEUM: Located 25 miles east of Lancaster via the Adelanto road. This museum, located at the foot of Piute Buttes, is one of great interest. It is built on the site of an ancient Mojave Indian village and was founded by H. A. Edwards, an artist, and archaeologist. Here may be seen an amazing and interesting collection of Indian culture of that region, with relics of the early inhabitants of the entire Southwest. The museum itself is unusual in its setting and is surrounded by large Joshua trees. Just northeast is the site of the Joshua Tree State Park.

6—ANZA DESERT STATE PARK: Located ten miles north of the Julian-Kane Springs road from 25 miles east of Julian. It is the largest of the state parks with 196,000 acres. The entire park is a beautiful garden of ocotillo and the many canyons are covered with fanleaf palms. It is especially beautiful in the spring when the desert flowers are in bloom. Among the interesting canyons are Indian Gulch, Borego Palm, Sheep and Thousand Palms Canyons. San Carlos Pass, known as the Royal Pass of San Carlos, is at the upper end of Collins Valley. This pass was on the route followed by de Anza, the early explorer and it was named by him. On a large boulder here is a bronze plate with the following inscription:—"On March 16, 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, Indian fighter, explorer and colonizer, led through this pass the first white explorers to cross the mountains into California." De Anza led through this pass the party of Spaniards from Sonora who became the founders of San Francisco. Nine miles south of the marker, along a small stream, was the camping place of de Anza and here he spent Christmas Eve in 1775. This place is called "Fig Trees". In Cougar Canyon is an ancient Indian "temescal", or sweat house. Not many have seen this beautiful valley because it is so far removed from the main traveled highways. It is well worth the trip and camp grounds will be found at places made historic by de Anza. It is a place located ideally for those desiring light, color, clear air and solitude.

7—ARROWHEAD: Located on the mountainside just back of Arrowhead Hot Springs, six miles north of San Bernardino. This arrowhead, for many years a landmark of this section, was placed by nature on the mountainside and covers an area of seven and one half acres. It is 1375 feet long, 449 feet wide and is formed by a peculiarity in the growth of vegetation and not, as many think, a rock formation caused by erosion. Although burned over many times it always grows back in exactly the same manner. The vegetation on this work of nature is much lighter than on the surrounding slopes and forms a perfect arrowhead, pointing downward to the hottest hot springs in the world, the Pentugal Springs. Captain Juan Bautista de Anza was the first white man to record seeing it. This was in 1772. There is an interesting

legend connected with this unusual sight. The Coahuilla Indians, driven from their homes, far to the east, by war-like tribes, were guided to their new hunting grounds by the Good Spirit with an arrow of fire. It brought them to this spot and at last rested on the mountainside with its head pointing downward to the fertile valley and boiling springs.

8—AUBURN: Located 36 miles northeast of Sacramento on U. S. Highway No. 40. This now lively county seat town, with a population of 2660, was known in 1848 as "North Fork Dry Diggins". It was renamed in 1849 after Auburn, in New York State. The original old town was built in what was called "The Ravine" and a few of the old buildings are still standing. Eight miles south, on the American River, is Rattlesnake Bridge and Rattlesnake Bar. This bar was the principal bar along the river in 1853. In 1856 this place had several hotels, express office, theater, stores and many saloons. Today it is mostly a memory. Dick Baxter, known as "Rattlesnake Dick", and a notorious bandit, worked here as a miner. Near here, on the river, were such old mining towns as Horseshoe Bar, Whiskey, Deadman's, Milk Punch, Poverty Bar, Oregon Bar, Spanish Diggins and Slug Gulch, all well known names in the history of the gold rush.

AUNT RI'S CABIN (See No. 110)

9—BALE MILL: Located three miles north of St. Helena on State Highway No. 29. This historic grist mill was erected by Dr. E. T. Bale in 1846. The mill, with surrounding land, was deeded to the Native Sons of the Golden West by Mrs. W. W. Lyman. The original mill wheel may be seen here.

10—BARSTOW FOSSIL BEDS: Located two miles north of the Granite Wells road from 6½ miles northeast of Barstow, over a dirt road. These interesting fossil beds are surrounded by an upthrust of peculiar rocks and cliffs of unusual formation. Here have been found fossilized bones of many different animals which roamed this country millions of years ago, when it was a fertile, well watered valley. Among the fossils found were the three toed horse, camels, antelope and peccaries. Also prehistoric bones resembling those of the present day coyote. The cliffs seen here are of a variety of bright colors and many of them resemble animals. Carry plenty of water if you intend to explore this interesting place.

11—BATTLEFIELD OF THE INFERNAL CAVERNS: Located 15 miles southwest of Alturas over a dirt road. Here, on September 26-27, 1867, General George Crook, with 65 soldiers, battled with a large force of Pit, Paiute and Modoc Indians, who used the caverns as a natural fortress. The soldiers were hundreds of miles from reinforcements and supplies. The battle was a bloody one with many killed on both sides. General Crook fought side by side with his men and led the attack on the almost impregnable fortress. There are a series of interesting caves here.

BEAR GULCH (See No. 211)

12—BEAR VALLEY: Located 12 miles northwest of Mariposa on State Highway No. 49. This old town was built by General Fremont. It is now deserted but during the rich quartz mining days had a population of several thousands. Here may be seen the two-story "Bera Hotel", built by General Fremont and then called the "Oso House." It was built in 1851. Across the street from the hotel may be seen the ruins of the old stone Fremont Store. At the farther end of town is the old pioneer store belonging to Mrs. Trabucco, mother of Judge J. J. Trabucco. 5½ miles north of town, on the banks of the Merced River, at Bagby, are the ruins of Fremont's first power dam and mill.

13—BENICIA: Located seven miles southeast of Vallejo and 29 miles northeast of Oakland off U. S. Highway No. 40. This was the first city in Solano County and founded in 1847. It was twice the capital of California. This place was originally named "Francisca" for General Vallejo's wife, "Francisca Benicia". When San Francisco was named it was changed to "Benicia". The old Masonic Hall, erected in 1851, is still standing. The historic old city hall was once the State Capitol and later used as a U. S. Arsenal, which is now located two miles northeast of town. At First and "E" Streets is the old Hotel

Solano. Here U. S. Grant and Jack London stopped. Buried in the cemetery here is Concepcion Arguello, heroine of Gertrude Atherton's immortal romance "Bezanov".

14—BIDWELL BAR: Located nine miles northeast of Oroville, on State Highway 24, where the highway crosses the Feather River. Here is the site of the old court house in what was the second county seat of Butte County, in 1853-1856. A tablet marks the site. Here may be seen one of the oldest orange trees in the state, planted in 1856 and still bearing fruit. The old suspension bridge across the river is the oldest bridge in the state. The material for this bridge was shipped around the Horn in 1856 and erected as a toll bridge. The old toll house may still be seen. This bridge is still in use but as a free bridge.

15—BIDWELL MANSION: Located on U. S. Highway 99-E at 6th Street, in Chico. The old home of John Bidwell who came to California from Ohio in 1841. He was known as the "Prince of California Pioneers" and also as the "Father of Chico". He was the first white man known to have seen a specimen of the big Sequoia trees. A tablet marks the site of the old adobe built here for General Bidwell by the Mechoopoa Indians in 1852. Bidwell State Park, located on the Orland road just west of Chico was named in honor of General Bidwell.

16—BIG OAK FLAT: Located 45 miles east of Oakdale on State Highway No. 120. James Savage located here in 1849 and started the town. It became a very rich mining district and was named for a big oak tree which stood in the center of town. An arch marks the site of this tree, which was over 11 feet in diameter at its base. In the arch are remnants of this historic tree. Several of the old buildings are still standing, among them the Odd Fellow Hall.

17—BLACK BART ROCK: Located 10 miles south of Willits and just west of U. S. Highway 101. It was here that Black Bart, a notorious brigand and highwayman, robbed mail stages in the days of the horse drawn vehicles.

18—BLACK MESA: Located 40 miles north of U. S. 80 from 40 miles east of El Centro. Here were the haunts of prehistoric tribes and here you will find ancient Indian trails and shrines. All around you are black rocks which give the Mesa its name. It is located at the south edge of the Chocolate Mountains. The road from U. S. 80 takes you through an old gold mining section of the Cargo Muchacho Mountain Region. Farther along this highway, just before reaching Black Mesa Pass, may be seen an old Indian trail. Many rocks will be found upon which are ancient Indian markings or petroglyphs.

BODFISH (See No. 131)

19—BODIE: Located 18 miles northeast of Mono Lake. This is one of the best known of the old "ghost towns". It was the wildest, toughest and richest town in the west at one time, and was established in 1859 by William S. Bodie. Mining activities were at their height in 1879, when it had a population of over 10,000. A few years later it died out and soon became a ghost town. Over \$25,000,000 in gold was taken from the section. Leland Stanford and Senator Hearst made their fortunes here. Hearst's came from the Noonday Mine. Gun fights were an every day occurrence and seldom would a day pass without its gun fight. A few of the old buildings still remain and are very interesting. A fire destroyed most of the buildings in 1932. In 1930 Bodie again became alive with activity and the section has been worked ever since. The old jail is now a lodging house. Bodie makes an interesting visit.

20—BOOLE TREE: Located northwest of Hume, 8½ miles by road and 2½ miles by trail from General Grant National Park. This tree, standing alone, is a giant Sequoia, 224 feet high and 31 feet in diameter at the ground.

BOREGO DESERT STATE PARK (See No. 6)

21—BOWERS MEMORIAL MUSEUM: Located at 20th and Main Streets in Santa Ana. Here, in a fine modern building, is a collection of many interesting things. In the courtyard are a number of Indian grinding stones and the "Maze Rock", found on top of Santa Ana Mountains. This is an Indian painted rock and few of the inscriptions

have been deciphered. Here, also, are two interesting old time wagons, one with four foot solid wooden wheels. This was used to haul logs in the old days. Another log carrier has wheels ten feet high. Here is the Memorial Fountain, depicting scenes of early California life. Inside the building you will see many interesting exhibits. The Modjeska exhibit is excellent, photos, letters, costumes, jewelry and fans. Open to the public Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4:30 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

22—BRET HARTE'S CABIN: Located on the Big Oak Flat road, State Highway 120, 49 miles east of Oakdale. This cabin was the home of Chafee and Chamberlain, the characters in Bret Harte's "Tennessee and His Partner". The place was called "Second Garrotte". An interesting old cabin. (See No. 252.)

23—BROWNS VALLEY: Located 13 miles east of Marysville on State Highway No. 20. Here you may see the ruins of old mills rising above the shafts of once prosperous mines. A sturdy store, with iron doors, still stands as a reminder of the past. Near here is the Mt. Veeder Redwood Tree, 168 feet tall, nine feet in diameter and a ground circumference of 26½ feet. It is a twisted, gnarled and grotesque old tree standing alone on the side of an extinct volcano.

24—BRYNES FERRY: Located 32 miles northeast of Oakdale, north of the Sonora road. Here, beside an old covered bridge across the Stanislaus River and at the foot of Table Mountain, is an interesting group of old, ruined buildings called "Brynes Ferry". Around these ghostly stone walls was the site of Bret Harte's "Poker Flat", from where the "Outcasts" fled to perish in the snow. Here, according to Harte's story, lived Mother Shipton, Uncle Billy, the Duchess and John Oakhurst, the gambler. Along the road between here and Copperopolis may be seen many fireplace chimneys such as you will see throughout the Mother Lode, and which are all that remain of the houses built by the miners as they moved from place to place. Lumber was scarce as well as expensive, while stones were plentiful. The miner would dismantle his house and move it to the new location leaving the chimney behind. From Brynes Ferry may be seen "Table Mountain", the stronghold of Harte's character, "Truthful James", whose name was given him satirically, since he was known as "Lying Jim Townsend" because of the stories he would relate to anyone who would listen. Here was the locale of Harte's story "Twins of Table Mountain".

25—BULLION BEND: Located on U. S. 50, 15 miles east of Placerville. Here is a tablet erected to the memory of the Pioneer officers who, on June 30, 1864, battled with a robber band of 14 men, who held up two coaches of the Pioneer Stage Line, running between Virginia City and Sacramento. Eight sacks of bullion were taken and two sheriffs killed.

26—BURBANK HOME, GARDENS AND PARK: Luther Burbank's home is located at Santa Rosa Avenue and Tupper Street, in Santa Rosa. In the garden, under a beautiful cedar of lebanon tree, the great horticultural genius who created the nectarine and so many other new breeds, is buried. Another Burbank garden is located at Sebastopol. The Burbank Memorial Park is located 1½ miles north of Santa Rosa. Here are the "Creation Gardens" showing samples of all of Burbank's work.

27—BURNEY FALLS STATE PARK: Correctly named McArthur-Burney Falls State Park. Located 10 miles north of U. S. Highway No. 299 from 57 miles northeast of Redding. This park is located at Burney Falls, one of the most beautiful falls on the coast. The water leaves the underground channel of "Lost River" and drops 100 feet to the rocks below. It is not a "Niagara" by any means as the water comes out in sheets from the rock strata. The falls are of great beauty as is the entire area.

BUTTE CITY (See No. 124)

28—BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATIONS: There are several of these old stations still to be seen, some in very good condition. Among the stations remaining are the Temescal Canyon Station, 5 miles south-east of Corona via the Elsinore road, the Warner Station, six miles

southwest of Warners Ranch, the Oak Grove Station at Oak Grove, 24 miles east of Temecula on the Warner Springs road, Bergmans Station, on the Temecula-Warner Springs road and the Vallecito Station 31 miles southeast of Julian. The first stage over the route left St. Louis September 15, 1858. 100 coaches, 1,000 horses, 500 mules and 800 men were required to keep the line working. There was much danger from Indians and bandits. The advertising in the East for the stage line read as follows:—"Fare \$200.00 in gold. Passengers are advised to provide themselves with a Sharp's rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition. Through service from St. Louis to San Francisco by the quickest route. Twenty-four days travel in our luxurious stages and you will arrive in the 'Land of Gold'." These were the only scheduled vehicles connecting the east with the west and the longest stage route in the world's history.

29—CAHUILLA MOUNTAIN: Located 16 miles west of the Pines to Palms Highway from 12½ miles south of the Idyllwild road or 22 miles southeast of Hemet via Sage. It was on this mountain, according to the story "Ramona", by Helen Hunt Jackson, that Ramona and Allesandro made their last home and where Allesandro met his death, and where the ill-fated Indian girl who gave the name to the novel died also.

30—CAJON PASS: Located on U. S. Highway No. 66, 24 miles north of San Bernardino. The first United States citizen to enter California came over this pass in 1826. This was Jedediah Strong Smith. In 1831 came William Wolfskill and J. T. Warner, for whom Warner Springs was named. It was also the trail of the Mormon Battalion in 1851. It was toward this pass that the emigrants, in 1850, were headed when they turned from their course into Death Valley where they perished. The summit is 4250 feet above sea level.

31—CALAVERAS BIG TREES: Located on the Ebbetts Pass road 24 miles northeast of Angels Camp. This is a State Park. The North Grove is on the highway and was discovered in 1854 by A. T. Dowd. It covers an area of 50 acres and contains 158 trees over 12 feet in diameter. The South Grove is reached only by an eight mile trail from the North Grove, and contains 947 trees over 12 feet in diameter. The two groves are separated by a thousand foot canyon of the North Fork of the Stanislaus River.

CALAVERITAS (See No. 95)

32—CALICO: Located 4½ miles north of U. S. Highway 91 from Yermo, which is 12 miles east of Barstow. In 1880 and 1881, strange as it may seem today, 5000 men swarmed up the canyons here in search of precious metal. The little town teemed with miners, promoters, gamblers and fortune hunters. A few years after the first strike the place was deserted but during its active days over eighty million dollars were taken from these hills. Here also was found a rich borax deposit and, for a few years, most of the country's supply of borax came from this section. The mines about here are still being worked and you may see many men digging for what is left in the hills. There are several of the old buildings left, ghostly memories of a once active camp. Many of these are built of stone and several may be seen in Odessa Canyon. Many caves may also be seen where miners lived at the height of activity. West of town is the old "Boot Hill" Cemetery with its faded tombstones. A circle trip through Odessa Canyon and back to Calico is very interesting. This road passes through a deep gorge and past many mine workings, old buildings and rock houses. Part of an old burying ground may be seen at Calico, where the graves were covered with rocks to keep coyotes and other animals from digging up the bodies. You may still see the old safe that was located in the post office, which burned. Calico lies at the base of the volcanic Calico Mountains.

33—CALIFORNIA REDWOOD STATE PARK: Located 24 miles north of Santa Cruz via State Highway No. 9. Here is a heavily timbered park containing 10,000 acres where will be found some notable groves of Redwood trees, with many large and old ones among them. The Giant Tree is 306 feet tall and 22 feet in diameter and the largest tree in the park. The Santa Clara Tree is 18 feet in diameter.

34—CAMBRIA: Located on the Roosevelt Highway 40 miles northeast of San Luis Obispo. This little village was settled by Swiss farmers who came to this spot on foot. The furnishings in some of the houses came around the Horn in the early days. Chinese here gather seaweed, dry it in the sun, place it in bales and ship it to China. Three miles north, at San Simeon, may be seen a large castle on a hill above the town. This is the Wm. R. Hearst Hacienda.

35—CAMP CADY: Located four miles south of U. S. Highway 91 from 10 miles east of Yermo. At this historic place may be seen the ruins of old Fort Cady, established in 1858. It was a military camp for the protection of white settlers from the Mojave and Piute Indians. It was a stopping place for the ox drawn prairie schooners. The post was abandoned in 1871. Here may be seen the crumbling ruins of the old barracks and a very large cottonwood tree. A short distance down the road is what is left of the Alvord Mill and near here is the old trail over which many thousands of pioneers wended their way to the land of promise.

36—CAMP CURTIS: Located one mile north of Arcata, on the Redwood Highway, is a bronze tablet marking the site of Camp Curtis and inscribed to the memory of the military camp, and to the soldiers of the State of California, known as the "Mountaineers", who did yeoman service for their country during the Civil War. The marking of this historic spot adds another important link to the chain which binds the heroic deeds of history to the present generation, who may profit by knowing the inspiring story.

37—CAMPTONVILLE: Located 23 miles north of Nevada City on State Highway No. 49. A stone monument greets the traveler upon entering this town. The inscription reads "On this spot, in 1878, Lester Allen Pelton invented the Pelton Water Wheel". Two miles north is a single gatepost of a hotel, which is all that remains of the once busy mining town of Galena Hill. Three miles east is the old Sleighville Hotel, a two-story structure built in 1849.

38—CAMULOS RANCHO: This historic rancho is located 10 miles west of U. S. 99, from Castaic Junction on State Highway 126. It is part of the great San Francisco Rancho granted to Antonio del Valle in 1841. The old adobe here was built in 1852 and it was here where Helen Hunt Jackson first started her immortal story, "Ramona" and it was one of the many homes of that fabulous character. The adobe has a colorful patio in which are the fountain and flower gardens. Near the ranch house is the old chapel with its scalloped lace altar cloth and several small statues of the Saints brought from Spain. Nearby is the family burial grounds. Mrs. Jackson tells of the life at this ranch in her famous novel. A mission bell was located on the ranch and brought from the San Fernando Mission years before. The inscription on the bell proved that it had been made at Kodiak, Alaska in 1796. It was brought here by the Russians and, until 78 years ago, hung in the San Fernando Mission. The name "Camulos" is Indian and means "my fruit".

39—CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND PARK: Located in Sacramento at "L" to "N" Streets. The statuary and mural painting in the Capitol are very interesting. The park is famed for its collection of plants, trees and shrubs. The California State Library is located nearby on "M" Street. It was created in 1850 with books donated by General John C. Fremont. It now has a vast fund of information on history, resources and industries of the state. Here is a collection of early newspaper files and a Pioneer Museum.

40—CAPTAIN JACK'S STRONGHOLD: Located at the north end of the Modoc Lava Beds, 13½ miles north of the Indian Wells Ranger Station. Here, in 1873, was fought the last, as well as the bloodiest, campaign of the west and of the Modoc War, when Capt. Jack, with his renegade band of warriors, held a large force of soldiers and volunteers at bay for several months. Captain Jack was a half breed and his Indian name was "Chief Kientepoos." Within a very small area over 100 soldiers and settlers sacrificed their lives before the Indians were killed or captured. A monument marks the spot where General Canby was treacherously murdered while under a flag of truce. The Indian forts here are still standing and the bleached bones of horses

and scraps of leather mark the scene of this historic struggle. Relics of the battle are continually being picked up. One may see "Howitzer Point", from where the artillery belched forth the shot and shell. "Massacre Gulch", where 65 officers and men were massacred, in a few moments, while eating lunch, is close by. Here also are "Capt Jack's Cave", from where the wily Indian leader directed operations in safety, and "Hospital Rock", a strongly fortified natural position held by the white troops as a hospital. This section is very little known and is of unusual interest. Include this on your trip to the Modoc Lava Beds National Monument.

41—CARPINTERIA ASPHALT PIT: Located on the beach at Carpinteria, just south of U. S. 101. The first Spaniards coming to the coast found a large Indian village here. The tar from the pit was used by the Indians in calking boats, baskets and jars. Many objects have been picked up, or dug up, showing prehistoric people and animals lived here at one time. Carpinteria means "Carpenter Shop".

42—CARRIZO: Located 18 miles northwest of U. S. 80, from ½ mile east of Plaster City, over a dirt road. It was through here that the route of the Butterfield Stages ran in the old days and the ruins of an old stage station, a few adobe bricks, may be seen on Carrizo Creek. These stations were placed at intervals of 20 miles where refreshments were served to the passengers and horses were changed. Many varieties of interesting cacti may be seen here. Nearby is a headstone marking the grave of a cattle thief. (See No. 291.)

43—CARSON HILL: Located four miles south of Angels Camp on State Highway No. 49. Here, in 1850, was found one of the world's largest gold nuggets. It weighed 214 pounds and was valued at \$44,000. Here was the Morgan Mine where, with a single blast of dynamite, \$110,000 in gold was uncovered. Located on the Stanislaus River, east of here, were the settings for many of Bret Harte's stories. Here is "Heavytree Hill" of his "A Monte Flat Pastoral". Simpson's Bar, setting for "How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar" is a short distance away and "Waynes Bar" was the setting for "The Bell Ringer of Angels".

44—CASA DIABLO GEYSERS: Located 44 miles north of Bishop via U. S. 395. Here is a full fledged hot water geyser. This natural water spout is of recent origin and throws water and steam to a height of 80 feet. There are many hot springs and steam vents in this section.

45—CASTLE CRAGS: Located just west of Highway 99 from 52 miles north of Redding. Here are peaks, pinnacles, crags and cliffs and many acres of green pine. Castle Lake lies 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the scenic beauty and ruggedness of this section it has a historical background. In 1855 Captain Crook's soldiers drove the Modoc Indians up into the crags from the Trinity River and then lost them. Other tribes were getting into the stronghold, however, and were preparing to descend upon the whites at their settlement on the Sacramento River, where mining operations were obstructing the run of salmon. A volunteer company of 20 whites and 29 Shasta Indians made a surprise attack upon them before they could reach the settlement. The battle took place at a large rock now called "Battle Rock", with heavy losses on both sides. During the battle Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras", received an arrow wound in the face and a squaw prisoner carried him on her back to the pack trail below. Under the shadows of Castle Crags, in 1854, was Joaquin Miller's first California home and here was the inspiration for some of his best poetry. It was here he planned to set up an Indian republic where no white man would dare set foot without permission. The poet's name, carved by his own hand, is on top of a rock called "The Dome". The Castle Crag's State Park is located here.

46—CASTRO ADOBE: Located at San Juan Bautista, 17 miles north of Salinas. This old adobe faces the plaza and is a two story building with walls 3 feet thick and a veranda across the front. The plaster over the adobe bricks shows many marks of bullets directed against the building in the days of 1846 when General Jose Castro was commander of the California forces. It is a quaint old building with an old time atmosphere. Standing nearby is the old Plaza Hotel, built in 1814, and Zanetta Hall, also very interesting.

CATALINA ISLAND (See Los Angeles section)

47—CENTENNIAL STUMP: Located two miles west of the Balch Park Road from Mountain View, which is 12 miles up the grade from the start of the control road. This is the stump from which the tree was taken and sent to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. The stump is 26 feet in diameter, where it was cut. The tree was not sawed but cut with augurs.

CAVE LANDING (See No. 235)

48—CENTERVILLE BEACH: Located four miles west of Ferndale. A monument is erected here to the memory of the 38 pioneers who lost their lives when the steamer "Northerner" was wrecked on January 6, 1860, 17 passengers and 21 members of the crew perished.

49—CERRO GORDO MINE: Located 7 miles northeast of Keeler which is 18 miles southeast of Lone Pine. This mine, producing silver and lead, started operation in 1869. The ore was brought to Wilmington in wagons drawn by 14 mules and shipped from there to San Francisco by boat. There were 32 teams of mules to haul these wagons. The mine produced 85 to 90 bars of lead daily, each weighing 100 pounds. There was a side-wheeler boat on Owens Lake, at that time, called the "Bessie", which ran from Cerro Gordo to Cartago. The lake is now dry.

50—CHIEF SOLANO STATE MONUMENT: Located just north of U. S. Highway No. 40 from three miles west of Fairfield. Here is a bronze figure, ten feet high, of Chief Solano, who was the head of the Indian tribes of this region. He became a firm friend of the whites, kept his tribe peaceful and is buried beneath an old Buckeye tree near where the monument now stands. The entire Solano tribe were wiped out by an epidemic. Solano County was named in his honor.

51—CHIMNEY TREE: Located just outside the north boundary of Balch Park. You can walk into this tree and look up, 200 feet through the tree, at the sky.

52—CHINESE CAMP: Located 30 miles east of Oakdale on State Highway No. 49. This is the location of Bret Harte's "Salvado", once inhabited mostly by Chinese but now without a member of the race that gave the town its name. There are a few of the old buildings still standing built of adobe or brick with their old iron doors. Among these are the old dance hall, built in 1854, and the Post Office. A gold nugget was recently found near here worth \$200. Just west of town, at the base of Table Mountain, is the scene of the memorable Chinese War staged by members of the Yan-Wo Tong and the Sam-Yap Tong. It was fought with tridents, pike poles and other nondescript weapons. After many hours of fighting the battle was called off with only four dead. Two miles east of town, on the highway, is the old Eagle Shawmut Mine. This mine brought out millions in gold in its day, when its shafts were the deepest, its stamps the largest and its pay roll the biggest in the country.

53—COACHELLA VALLEY: Located along U. S. Highway No. 99 in the vicinity of Indio. In this fertile valley there are 2,500 acres of date palms and growing the best dates in the world. The sanitary method of picking, handling and packing cannot be excelled in any other date growing country. The first experiment in date culture was started at Mecca in 1892. Most of the gardens are on the Palm Springs-Indio road. This is the only place where commercial dates are grown on a large scale in the United States. The first trees planted in this section were brought from Algeria and other trees have been brought from Persia and Egypt. In 1937 eight million pounds of dates were grown in this section. Date trees do not come into bearing until they are six years old but from then on for over a hundred years they will continue to bear fruit. Dates do not ripen on a tree all at the same time and several pickings are necessary. And speaking of dates, on U. S. 99, eleven miles south of Indio is the attractive Valerie Jean Date Shop where these excellent dates may be secured, some varieties which are very rare. Another unusual thing to be secured here is a date milk shake.

COLE SPRINGS (See No. 63)

54—COLOMA: Located $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Placerville on State Highway No. 49. Here is one of the most historic places in the state for it was here, on January 24, 1848, that James W. Marshall found gold in the race at Sutters Mill and started what was the greatest gold rush in history. In 1849 and 1850 one hundred thousand men, from all walks of life, came to this section from every part of the country when the news spread that gold could be picked off the ground. The news of the discovery was received in the east with incredulity at first and was not mentioned in the New York papers until September 16, 1848. The rush was on, husbands left wives, fathers their children, servants their masters and the masters soon followed, soldiers deserted the ranks, seamen left their ships idly rolling in the harbors, lawyers abandoned their clients, all to join the motley crowd of adventurers and rush wildly to the mines. San Francisco, at this time, had two hundred inhabitants and all left for the mines except seven men. Marshall was building a sawmill for John A. Sutter when the discovery was made. And this was just eleven days after Mexico ceded California to the United States. On a hill half a mile west of town is a tall monument erected to Marshall on top of which is his statue pointing to the spot where the first nuggets were found. Just north of town is a trail leading from the highway, for a short distance, to the banks of the American River, where there is a stone monument marking the site of Sutter's Mill. On the road up to the monument is Marshall's old cabin, looking and furnished about the same as when he occupied it. Coloma, itself, is a quaint, interesting place with many of the old buildings still standing. Here is the Coloma Hotel, a two-story structure still in good condition. Here is an old stone bank with its iron shuttered doors and windows. This was not the first gold discovery in California (See No. 218.)

55—COLUMBIA: Located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Sonora. Founded in 1845 it was, at one time, one of the largest towns in the State. It was originally called "American Camp." Shortly after the gold discovery the population was over 25,000. Its population today is about 200. Here the red-shirted miners thronged and here many a fortune was won from Nature in a day and lost over the faro tables the same night. Untold millions were taken from the hills in the section. In 1852 there were located here 200 gambling dens, four banks, three express offices, thirty saloons, three churches and a pit for bear and bull fights. There were 27 produce stores, seven bakeries, a printing office and a theater. A year or so ago it was practically deserted but is again becoming a lively mining town. Most of the original town was nearly washed off the map but is now being rebuilt. Among the old buildings still standing are St. Anne's Church, built in 1856, Pioneer Saloon, 1858, the old Brunette Dry Goods Store and the ruins may be seen of the Sun Lun Sing Store. The Wells Fargo Building, built in 1852, is now a museum. Here is an account book showing prices paid for supplies in the old days:—Sugar, \$3.00 per pound; molasses, \$5.00 per gallon; flour, \$1.50 per pound; sardines, \$4.00 per can, and candles, 50c each. The old fire house contains an engine built in 1850. In 1853 Columbia lost to Sacramento by two votes the honor of being the capital of California. So, Columbia, so rich in history and romance of the days of gold and for so many years living in its dreams of faded glory, has come back to life again to become a bustling city.

56—CONVICT LAKE: Located 38 miles north of Bishop off U. S. Highway No. 395. This lake received its name from the part it played in a desperate prison break by 29 convicts from the Nevada penitentiary at Carson City, in 1871, and who were followed by a party of settlers. The convicts sought refuge in Owens Valley and killed a mail rider in cold blood. This led to the forming of the posse and the convicts were tracked up Convict Creek. In the fight which followed Robert Morrison, a merchant of the town of Benton, was killed. His memory is perpetuated by Mt. Morrison, which towers above the lake. Some reports say that five of the convicts were hanged on "Hangman's Tree" which still stands on the shore of the lake.

57—COPPEROPOLIS: Located 13 miles southwest of Angels Camp. This was a division point for stage coaches in the old days and had a population of several thousand with churches, schools, four hotels and many shops and stores. It is now a sleepy town with a population of about 200. On Main Street are the ruins of the Cobb-Corner Hotel which was a hangout for Black Bart, the notorious bandit. When it

became too hot for him here he moved his operations to near Willits on U. S. Highway 101. The Ames Mine at Copperopolis, produced 20,000 tons of high grade copper ore per year. This ore was shipped by ox cart to Stockton then by river boat to San Francisco and by sailing vessel around the Horn to England.

58—CORAL REEFS: Located 7 miles north of U. S. 80 from 25 miles west of El Centro. Most of the upper dome of Coyote, or Coral, Mountain is a series of coral reefs and, most strangely, Atlantic Ocean coral from an era 60 million years ago when the Gulf of Mexico covered this region.

59—COUTLERTVILLE: Located 56 miles east of Modesto on State Highway 132. This place with a present population of about 300, was once a very prosperous town. A series of bad fires destroyed many of the famous old buildings. The main business section, which formerly teemed with activity, is now a row of ruined stores and roofless buildings. There is the old Bruschi Store, built in 1851. The Jeffery Hotel is an excellent reminder of the old days. All of the buildings front on the public square in the center of which stands the old "Hangman's Tree," on which there were many hangings. Four miles west of town, on State Highway 132, is the Wheeler Mansion, built in 1860 by a man who struck it rich in the gold fields. He was engaged to a girl who promised to marry him if he would build this mansion for her. But before it was completed she jilted him. He then started in the saloon business in Coulterville and finally died in poverty. There are many relics of the gold rush days in Coulterville marked by the State Library.

60—CROCKER ART GALLERY: Located in Sacramento at Second and "O" Streets. One of the largest in the country. It was erected in 1870 to house the marvelous private collection of paintings and objects of art gathered by Judge E. B. Crocker during his travels in Europe. It cost \$235,000. In 1875 the building and contents were donated to the city of Sacramento. Here is the most valuable collection of art treasures west of Chicago. The building is an Italian Renaissance structure, occupying a half city block. The grounds are beautifully landscaped with flowers and shrubbery.

61—CRYSTAL CAVE: Located 25 miles north of Kernville. Reached by following the Kern River north on the Fairview road to the end of the road at Pasco's Pack Station, 21 miles. From here the cave is 3 miles by horseback. It consists of large dome-shaped rooms with hanging "balconies." It is rich in color. These caves have never yet been fully explored.

62—DANA RANCH ADOBE: This interesting old adobe is located just west of Nipomo, which is eight miles north of Santa Maria on U. S. Highway 101. The ranch was the home of Don William G. Dana and is very historic. The oldest adobe was built in 1838. Here visited padres, Indians, Hudson Bay trappers. Here came John C. Fremont, Pio Pico and J. J. Warner. A double row of eucalyptus trees, planted in 1865, line the road to the adobe. There are many interesting pieces of old furniture at the ranch, some of which came around the Horn. A huge grapevine is growing against the adobe, the clippings for which were brought from the Santa Barbara Mission. William G. Dana was an uncle of Richard Henry Dana, the author. This ranch was a mail station in the old days and General Fremont camped there with his army in 1846.

63—DARWIN: Located 30 miles northeast of Olancha on the old Death Valley road. This little town with a present population of 85, was founded in 1874. At one time it had a population of 4,500 which, at the same time, was the population of Los Angeles. In 1875, during the mining days, there were 20 saloons on the main street and all disputes were settled with guns. These fights filled old "Boot Hill," one mile west, where they buried them when the smoke of gun fire had cleared away. At old Fort Coso, 7 miles south, Indians, at three different times, massacred the whites. Two miles south of the fort is Old Coso, a former mining camp which was flourishing in the late fifties. Three miles west of here is Cole Springs, where Mexicans dug millions in precious metal from the ground. 13 miles southeast of Cole Springs in Kings Canyon, where very interesting prehistoric

petroglyphs may be seen. This section was one of the haunts of Vasquez, the noted bandit; and "Three Fingered Jack," another famous outlaw, was killed in Darwin.

64—DARWIN FALLS: Located one mile north of the Death Valley road from 10 miles east of Darwin. Here is the unique and beautiful sight of a water falls in the desert wastes. It is not a large falls, still has a long drop and then the water disappears into the sands. What makes it really distinctive is the fact that it is located in such an arid waste. At the foot of the falls may be found wild celery growing. For that reason it was a popular gathering place for the Indians of that section.

DATE GARDENS (See No. 53)

65—DEATH VALLEY: This amazing National Monument covers nearly two million acres, and should be visited during the season from November 1st to May 1st. It includes lands on the route of the "Jayhawkers" in 1849, the Manly party, whose tragic experiences led to naming this vast solitude Death Valley, and the Darwin-French party in 1860. There is no danger today if you stay on the travelled roads, so by all means take your time and see all of this magic desert spot. From Dante's View, 6000 feet above sea level, is a panorama without peer anywhere. There is a sheer drop from this point to Bad Water, the lowest point on the American Continent, 280 feet below sea level. From the valley may be seen Mt. Whitney, highest peak in the U. S. (14,501 feet). Ubehebe Crater is 750 feet across the bottom, 780 feet deep, and a half mile across the top. At Ryan the Baby Gauge Railroad is taken for a trip through the Borax Mines, a unique, thrilling tour of seven miles. In Golden Canyon you will be impressed by the gorgeous display of color ranging from deep purple to rich gold as the sun passes overhead. The Natural Bridge is a remarkable arch spanning a weird canyon in the Black Mountains. At Zabriskie Point is an awe-inspiring view of the Valley and the Panamint Range. There are historic Bennet's Wells, graves of Shorty Harris and Jimmy Dayton and the Eagle Borax Works. Scotty's Castle is a man-made wonder nestled in the weirdly colored rocks of Grapevine Canyon. Built by Walter Scott, ex-cowboy of Buffalo Bill fame, this castle is an unforgettable sight. Nestled against the dark, sun-baked hills, with massive gates blocking the bridge that gives entrance to the grounds over the wash, it has the appearance of a medieval stronghold guarded by its moat. The buildings are of concrete construction in Provincial Spanish architecture, with towers and gardens, pools and plazas, and are as fantastic as the country around them. The walls of Mosaic Canyon are formed by an eroded and polished conglomerate, whose pebbles contrast strongly with the color of the matrix to form a striking natural mosaic. Thin slabs of copper-colored limestone are found here that ring, when struck, like a silver bell. Borax was discovered in the Valley in 1880 by Aaron Winters and was hauled out by the famous 20 mule teams. Here are a few interesting things about the valley that few know: Rainstorms are practically unknown yet the effect of cloudbursts is almost unparalleled. It is the hottest place on earth yet ice often forms there. It is a place where men have died through lack of moisture when abundant water was at hand. A place where a handkerchief taken from a tub of hot water, and held in the sun, is dried in a flash. Where meat cut, dipped in hot brine and hung in the sun, is dried in an hour. A place where eggs can be roasted in the sand or fried on a rock. A region where the beds of lakes are found on the peaks of mountains. At one place in Death Valley it is 280 feet below sea level, the lowest spot in the world with the exception of the Dead Sea in Palestine.

66—DEEP CREEK CAVE: Located 15 miles northeast of Jack Ranch. To reach this cave take the Woody road out of Bakersfield to Glenville, then 13 miles east to the summit of Greenhorn Mountain, and one mile north to Youngs Post Camp. From here it is one mile by trail to the cave. Open Saturdays and Sundays, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. An admission charge is made.

67—DEEP CANYON: An interesting desert spot. To reach this canyon take the Indio road for 13 miles out of Palm Springs, then up the canyon road. Five miles up is the "Narrows." In this canyon will

be found excellent specimens of palo verde, octillo and agaves as well as other specimens of cacti. There are unusual formations and an excellent view of the valley.

68—DEEPEST OIL WELL IN THE WORLD: Located near Wasco. It gushed at 15,004 feet, 836 feet less than three miles. It started flowing 3,000 barrels daily. Thousands of pounds of drilling equipment was down in the shaft. The cost of bringing in this well was \$500,000. It was started in June, 1937. The second deepest well in the U. S. is in the Ventura fields. It was brought in at 10,569 feet.

69—DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND: This place is hard to reach but very interesting after you once get there. To reach it take U. S. Highway No. 91 northeast from Barstow to Windmill Station, which is 26 miles east of Baker. Half mile beyond here turn south for 18 miles to Cima through one of the best stands of Joshua trees in the state. At Cima turn right along the railroad through Kelso, cross the railroad here and follow the dirt road. After crossing the railroad the second time after leaving Kelso a short drive will bring you to the Sand Dunes where the Devil's Playground is located. Where the sand road begins to get bad leave your car and walk the balance of the way. Here will be found miles and miles of sand dunes some of which are several hundred feet high. They are the largest sand hills in the state.

70—DEVIL'S POST PILE NATIONAL MONUMENT: Located on the North Fork of the San Joaquin River in the Mammoth Lakes Region and reached from Mammoth Lakes, which is 57 miles north of Bishop, by a forest road to within easy walking distance. Here is a very spectacular mass of hexagonal basaltic columns like immense posts. The standing columns, 2 feet in diameter, and 40 feet high, are perfect prisms. Large piles of broken columns lay at the base of each column. This place is said to rank with the famous Giant's Causeway in Ireland, which, with the Fingalo Cave, in Scotland, are the only other similar formations. Rainbow Falls, 2 miles down the canyon, should be visited on this trip. Here the waters of San Joaquin River plunge 80 feet over the cliff to the misty pools below.

71—DIAMOND SPRINGS: Located two miles east of El Dorado, which is 7 miles southwest of Placerville on U. S. 50. Here is a typical old mining town which provides an interesting story. Here Edmond Cooper, who lived to be 120 years old, located a rich claim in 1860, buried his entire stake under an old oak tree and went away. Returning after a number of years he found his cache gone and a railroad built through his former claim where the tree once stood. Just outside of town is an old graveyard with headstones bearing dates as early as 1851.

72—DOBLE: The site of this place is just north of Big Bear Lake. In 1859, gold was discovered in this section and prospecting began in Bear Valley. In 1860 the place was busy with gold mining activity and swarming with whiskered pick and shovel men and gamblers. Stores, hotels, saloons and eating places flourished. Now just a few of the old buildings remain as a silent reminder of the gold rush days. Large amounts of gold were taken out. The diggings were shallow and easily worked but in a few years it seemed to be worked out and the place was nearly deserted. In 1870 a four stamp mill was in operation on Gold Mountain but was burned shortly afterward. In 1873, E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin purchased the mine and later erected a ten stamp mill which is still standing. Around the crumbling cabins may be seen many tunnel entrances and rusted machinery.

73—DONNER PIONEER MONUMENT: Located on U. S. Highway No. 40, 103 miles east of Sacramento, near Donner Lake. Here many of the Donner Party died in the winter of 1846-47. This splendid monument was erected to the memory of those pioneers who crossed the plains to settle California. The monument is a large one and unusually well done. Special note should be made of the faces. Just east of this point, on the south side of the highway, is a marker showing where the party missed their trail, owing to the early snows, resulting in the tragedy when so many died and the rest were rescued by Capt. John A. Sutter. The original trail led to the south from this point. Before the discovery of gold, before the trail across the continent was fairly marked, while untold dangers lurked by the way and un-

numbered foes awaited the emigrants, the Donner party started for California. They left Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1846, and there were 90 members in the party.

74—DOUBLE SPRINGS: Located 35 miles east of Stockton on State Highway No. 8. Back of the Wheat Mansion here, hidden by trees, is a dilapidated old building which was the first court house in Calaveras County, in 1850. This building was brought here from China, built of fine grained, aromatic Oriental wood. Double Springs was the first county seat of Calaveras County and, at that time, had but one building which answered for court house, store, saloon and hotel. Jackson residents wanted to change the county seat to their town. They drove to Double Springs and while one man bought drinks for the officials of the town, others gathered the records and took them to Jackson and it became the county seat.

75—DOUGLAS FLAT: Located 7 miles northeast of Angels Camp. This old, historic place was a thriving gold camp in the fifties with over 600 inhabitants. It was started by a man named Douglas who camped there over night and accidentally discovered gold in the creek while watering his horses. The news spread and miners flocked to the site. Many millions of dollars in gold were taken from the ground but the claims were soon worked out and the miners moved on. Only a few of the old buildings remain, among them the post office, covered with vines. Across the street is the Gilleado Building which was a store and bank in the old days. At the back of this building may be seen the iron-shuttered window where a guard sat with a shotgun to protect the vaults.

76—DOWNIEVILLE: Located 52 miles north of Grass Valley on State Highway No. 49. This is one of the oldest towns in California and, in 1849, was the trading center for a wide circle of mining camps. Here, in 1851, was found a gold nugget worth \$8,000. Two hundred million dollars in gold was taken from the section. It is still a typical old mining town and remains much the same as in the old days. It is the seat of Sierra County. The first woman executed for murder in the state was hanged here in the early days. North from town are such old mining camps as Poker Flat, Deadwood, Port Wine, Poverty Hill, Whiskey Diggins and Monte Christo.

77—DRAKES BAY: Located west of Point Reyes Station, 30 miles northwest of Sausalito. Here, on June 17, 1579, Sir Francis Drake, in command of the Golden Hinde, took refuge in this bay and took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth and named it New Albion because of the white cliffs there. It was at this place, and at this time, that the first English services were held in California. The services were held by Master Francis Fletcher, Chaplain to Drake.

78—DRY ICE: A plant producing tons of dry ice daily is located on the east shore of Salton Sea. This ice is so cold that to touch it with the bare hand is to receive a first degree burn. It is many degrees colder than water ice and is made from natural carbon dioxide gas issuing from the wells here. This ice is sold along the highway on U. S. 99 and used by many motorists during the hot months to cool their cars.

79—DRY TOWN: Located three miles north of Amador City on State Highway No. 49. This mining camp was founded in 1848 and is the oldest town in Amador County. It was so named because of its location on Dry Creek and not because of its lack of liquor as there were 25 saloons here in the palmy days. From a large population in the old days it has only about one hundred at the present time. There are many interesting old buildings here, the post office, still in use, being the oldest. The old Drytown Hall is a historic landmark with but one wall still standing. It was once a church, then a dance hall and finally a residence. In the gulches near the town it was a usual thing to wash as much as a hundred dollars from a single pan.

80—DUNCAN PLANTATION: Located on a little hill 500 feet east of U. S. 101A from the north "City Limits" sign of Hermosa Beach. Here may be seen the large cistern, the sunken fish pond and traces of a tunnel, all that remains, with the exception of a part of the foundation and the old fireplace. This was, at one time, the estate of Colonel



LEFT ROW—TOP TO BOTTOM: Downieville, No. 76. Lola Montez House, No. 143 A, Columbia, No. 55. RIGHT ROW—TOP TO BOTTOM: Mt. Ophir Mint, No. 176. Volcano, No. 296, Hornitos, No. 116, Chinese Joss House, No. 194. Mokelumne Hill, No. 166

Blanton Duncan, a Kentucky Colonel. Pioneers of the section tell of a tunnel which ran from the castle to the beach. After the Civil War Duncan moved here but remained a true Confederate and with a number of slaves. The castle is said to have been an ornate affair with white pillars and a large winding staircase. There was also a lighthouse here. The fishpool caved in during a recent earthquake and uncovered the tunnel. The old cistern, a very large one, is also collapsing. It is said that much British gold was buried on the ranch.

81—DUTCH FLAT: Located 29 miles northeast of Auburn just off U. S. Highway No. 40. This was one of the important mining towns of the '50's. It was established in 1851 and remains about the same as in the old days. The old bank still stands and the signs are still readable. It is a very interesting and quaint old town which, in 1853, had a population of 6000, including 3500 Chinese. There was a time when this town polled the largest vote in Placer County. Nearby are the old mining towns of Red Dog and Quaker Hill

EAGLE SHAWMUT MINE (See No. 52)

82—EARTHQUAKE CRACK: Located just north of Mammoth Lakes. Here an earthquake, many years ago, left a crack, or fault, in the earth which can be traced from a point near Mammoth to Mono Lake along the line of the San Andreas fault. The quake split the granite rock for a long distance, from six to twenty feet wide and fifty feet deep in places. It contains snow and ice throughout the year. It is on the road from Mammoth to Minaret Summit and may be reached by car.

83—EL DORADO: Located seven miles southwest of Placerville on U. S. Highway No. 50. This place was originally called "Mud Springs." It was once a town of several thousand inhabitants with many saloons, stores and hotels. It now has a population of a little over one hundred. Among the places still standing, or partly so, are the old frame hotel, the Nathan Rhine Store, the Jackson Store and an old brick building in which \$10,000 in gold nuggets were weighed out in one night. Five miles west of town is SHINGLE SPRINGS, once another lively mining town of this section. The old Shingle Springs Hotel, built in 1850 from lumber brought around the Horn, has been restored and is now an inn. Other buildings here are the Planters Hotel and the Phelps Store.

EMPIRE STAGE COACH BARN (See No. 261)

84—ENGRAVED CANYON: Located 35 miles northwest of Barstow via the Copper City-Granite Wells road. Here, in a country of black lava, will be found a short canyon upon the walls of which may be seen hundreds of Indian paintings and writings. They consist of men, animals, snakes, etc. It is a hard place to reach and to find, mostly over dirt roads from Barstow. Go north from Barstow on the Granite Wells road for 23 miles, turn left (west) and follow main travel for 12 miles.

EXCHEQUER DAM (See No. 150)

85—FATHER SERRA CROSS: Located in Ventura at the end of the road via California Street. This cross was originally erected by Father Serra himself, as his first act upon arrival here. The original cross, standing at the exact spot of the present one, fell in a storm in the early seventies. The top piece of the original cross, bearing the letters, "I N R I" is in the Pioneer Museum at Ventura. (See No. 467).

86—FEATHER RIVER HIGHWAY: This highway, 87 miles long, extends from Oroville to Quincy and is one of the most scenic highways in the state. It passes through beautiful Feather River Canyon. Work started on this highway in 1928 and took eight years to complete. The first person to cover the route followed by the road was James Beckworth in 1851. Beckworth Pass, the lowest pass across the Sierras, was named for him. The cost of the highway, built by convict labor, was \$7,000,000. The trip over this highway unfolds startling scenic beauty and, owing to its low elevation, 5,250 feet, it will be open all the year. Following the beautiful Feather River for almost its entire length, along the tracks of the railroad, it passes through many old mining camps of historic interest. There are several

tunnels on this highway, one of them being 1100 feet long. It is indeed a trip that should be taken by every motorist. The name "Feather River" was given to it by Spaniards. They called it "El Rio Las Plumas" owing to the large number of wild fowl feathers always floating upon it.

87—FIG GARDEN CHRISTMAS TREE LANE: Located just north of Fresno. It is the longest such lane in the world. Here are two miles of deodars ranging in height up to an average of 40 feet. These trees are lighted during the holidays and many homes along the lane are lighted and decorated at this time. It is a remarkable sight and visited by thousands during the Christmas season.

88—FISH LADDER: Located at the San Clemente Dam southeast of Carmel. This ladder is the highest, of its kind, in the world. Here is a series of concrete pools, used as a huge staircase by the fish, with every third or fourth pool carried well under the next succeeding pool to provide for rest space. The ladder starts at a large pool just below the dam, climbing up the rocky slope away from the dam and cutting back and entering the dam again through an opening at the spillway level. Screens along the side prevent the fish from jumping over.

89—FISH TRAPS: Located 3 miles west of U. S. 99 from 10 miles south of Indio. The last basin lake, Blakes Sea, covered the Imperial and Coachella Valleys 500 years ago. Indians fished in these waters and there are some 60 semi-circular platforms jutting out from the scarp of the mountain which originally were called "fish traps" in error. These places were really the floors of the Indian's "hojans", the upper structure of sticks and mud having disintegrated and blown away.

90—FOREST HILL: Located 21 miles northeast of Auburn off U. S. 40. One of the old settlements of gold rush days and now practically deserted. There is still a store and a hotel in the original buildings. Three miles west is Yankee Jim, named for a miner who would appear periodically at Barnes Bar with large oblong pieces of gold. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to learn where he found this gold.

91—FOREST HOME: Located eight miles west of Plymouth and south of State Highway No. 16. This was a favorite stopping place for stage coaches and freight wagons during the early days. The large building to be seen here, in fairly good condition, was a store, hotel and saloon. Opposite here is the old dance hall and just beyond the hotel are the ruins of an old winery. In one of the abandoned cabins you may see newspapers covering the walls which date back to the Civil War. Eight miles west and just north of Highway 16, is what is left of MICHIGAN BAR. Only a few of the old buildings remain, one of them in fairly good condition. The old Heath Store was bought by some miners who destroyed the building and dug in the ground upon which it stood in search of gold.

FORT BIDWELL (See No. 269)

FORT COSO (See No. 63)

92—FORT INDEPENDENCE: Located just off the highway from two miles north of Independence. This was once a frontier outpost for the protection of pioneer settlers. The remains of the old fort may still be seen. On July 4, 1862, amid the cheers of blue-coated cavalrymen, who had been sent to Owens Valley to protect the settlers from the Indians, the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Fort, by members of the Second United States Cavalry.

93—FORT ROSS: Located 23 miles northwest of Monte Rio via Jenner, on the coast. This, and at Bodega Bay, 25 miles south, were the only Russian settlements in California. The fort was completed September 10, 1812. They called it "Little Rossiya." The remains of the redwood wall with the block house still stands as does the chapel and the main building. This main building was the officers' barracks and the seat of the Russian Government in California. It is in excellent condition after 126 years. The fort continued in possession of the Russians until 1841 when the Monroe Doctrine ended the hopes of the Russians and the place was sold to Captain John A. Sutter. Fort Ross, at one time, had a population of 400. Sixty of these were Russians, 80 Kodiaks and the rest were local Indians. Hunting otter and seal skins was the chief occupation. The settlement consisted of 59 buildings, nine

of which were within the enclosure. Owing to the lack of good anchorage at Fort Ross warehouses were built and the Russian ships wintered at Bodega Bay. On the third peak of Mt. St. Helena is a tablet marking the site of one of their signal stations. Fort Ross is now a state monument.

94—FORT TEJON: Located on U. S. Highway No. 99, thirty-seven miles south of Bakersfield. In 1854 a U. S. Army Headquarters was established here, in command of General Fremont, to capture the bandits who were operating in and around Tejon Pass and to defend the pass against hostile Indians. For several years it was a thriving military post. In 1858 it was a Butterfield Stage Station and was abandoned in 1864. A few of the old adobe buildings are still standing and in fairly good condition. A tablet marks the oak tree where Peter Lebec was killed by a bear and on this tree was carved his name at the time of his death. The village of Lebec was named for him. Fort Tejon was often visited by Joaquin Murrieta, the "Robin Hood of California." Near here was where Captain Harry Love captured Murrieta. It was here that Jefferson Davis introduced camels to the U. S. Cavalry but they were not successful, and were turned loose.

95—FOURTH CROSSING: Located seven miles north of Angels Camp on State Highway No. 49. This was a stop over point in the stage coach days. The old Herrick House is still standing in good condition, and just beyond it is the stable where the stage coach horses were changed. Across the street from the hotel is the old dance hall. Bret Harte tried panning gold here with little success. East of town are the ruins of the old San Antone Camp. In the old days this was the center of a rich gravel diggings and famed as a "rip-roaring" camp. Three miles northeast is Calaveritas, which was located in a very rich placer mining area. An old adobe building here, still standing, was a bank, saloon and fandango hall. It is thought that this building is over 90 years old.

96—FREMONT PEAK STATE PARK: Located 12 miles south of San Juan Bautista. This is where General Fremont first raised the American Flag in 1846. Fine views.

97—FREMONT-FOXEN MEMORIAL: Located in Foxen Canyon east of U. S. 101 from 6½ miles north of Buellton. On this monument is the following inscription:—"Santa Barbara County dedicates this monument to John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, and Benjamin Foxen, the Pioneer. Near this site, on the Foxen Rancho, in 1846, encamped an American force under Lt. Col. Fremont. Warned by Foxen of an ambush in Gaviota Pass, and guided by him on Christmas Day over the San Marcos Pass, the Americans took Santa Barbara without bloodshed. Three weeks later, January 13, 1847, California was ceded to the United States." The Monument is an imposing one of granite with the bronze plate. (See No. 259.)

98—FRENCH CORRAL: Located 18 miles northwest of Nevada City off State Highway No. 49. This was a very important gold mining camp in its day and had a population of several thousand. Now but a few of the old buildings remain, among them the Wells Fargo Express and an old saloon. It was here that the first long distance telephone line was erected, extending 80 miles to Milton. Some of the poles may still be seen near North San Juan.

99—GAY'S LION FARM: Located on Valley Boulevard in El Monte. Here are raised magnificent specimens of the King of Beasts for motion pictures, circuses and zoos. Watching the feeding of these animals is a thrilling sight and one ton of fresh meat is fed daily except Monday, at 11, 12, 1, 2 and 3 o'clock. A large number of baby lions may be seen, some of which are brought up on ordinary nursing bottles. There are over 100,000 square feet of arenas and nine lion houses. Over 200 African lions are on the farm. It makes a unique, entertaining and educational visit. Admission charged. Open daily except Monday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GENERAL GRANT PARK (See No. 305)

100—GEYSERS: Located 17 miles east of U. S. Highway No. 101 from Cloverdale. Here is the only place in the world outside of Italy,

where natural steam out of the ground is harnessed to create power, heat and light. There are geysers, fumroles and living steam wells where natural steam is generated in subterranean regions. The "Canyon of a Million Smokes" is impressive, weird and uncanny. Here may be seen the "Witch's Caldron," "Calliope," "Devil's Grist Mill" and the "Mountain of Fire." The rocks surrounding the springs are overlaid with heavy deposits of magnesia, sulphur and alum. The radio-active caves here were used by the Indians in treatment of the sick long before the white man came.

101—GIANT REDWOOD TREE: Located in Bull Creek Redwood Grove, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of U. S. Highway No. 101 from Dyerville. This tree is 345 feet high, 82 feet in circumference and 2500 years old. When you park your car look ahead, over a fallen log and see the "Siamese Twin Tree," about 25 feet away.

102—GLASS MOUNTAIN: Located east of Medicine Lake. Reached by a six mile trail trip from the lake or by driving 11 miles north from the lake on the Lava Beds road, then 14 miles east and southeast. Glass Mountain is a gigantic mass of jet black obsidian glass which glistens and sparkles in the sun. It is the outstanding feature of this region. For a number of years residents of the Tule Lake section had reported clouds of steam and smoke issuing from Glass Mountain. In 1926 J. J. Howard, of Klamath Falls, reported finding a steam vent on the mountain and in 1927 forest service men confirmed this discovery. This steam vent, which is three to four feet wide and apparently 30 feet deep, is located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the highest glass peak. A cloud of steam issues intermittently from the hole and the surrounding surface cover of pumice stone is too hot to be touched.

103—GLENN RANCH: Located $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Fontana (on U. S. Highway No. 66) via Lytle Canyon. Here is an old time California rancho that is very interesting. It is replete with historic lore, including Padres, Indians, pioneers and horsethieves. The horsethieves watched Cajon Pass from the summit of Sheep Canyon and stole horses and cattle from the emigrant trains coming over the pass from the east. In 1860 gold was discovered in Lytle Creek Canyon and over a million dollars in metal was taken from Texas Point alone. Climaxing the feud between the Glenn brothers, who owned the ranch, and the Applewhites, for whom Applewhite Grade was named, a battle took place between the four in front of the ranch house and the Glenn boys were killed, leaving two bullet holes in the front door of the ranch house as mute evidence of the final chapter of the stirring history of Glenn Ranch. These bullet holes may still be seen.

104—GOEBEL'S WILD ANIMAL FARM: Located on Ventura Blvd., U. S. 101, 12 miles north of Calabasas. Here may be seen an excellent collection of animals: Lions, tigers, leopards, camels, elephants, water buffalo, monkeys, seals, hyenas, wildcats, ocelots and walapi. Special exhibitions Sunday afternoons. Many animals used in motion pictures are here including Leo, the lion. This is the lion used as a trade mark for one studio. The farm is open every day. Admission is charged, of course.

GOLD DISCOVERY (See No. 54)

105—GRASS VALLEY: Located 25 miles north of Auburn on State Highway No. 49. Quartz gold was first discovered here in October, 1850. A marker on Gold Hill commemorates this event. Most of the quartz gold mined in the state comes from here and these mines have produced \$140,000,000 in gold. The stamp mill originated here and the first mining laws were written here. Within a radius of six miles are 110 gold mines. The Pioneer Mine has been worked continuously for over 60 years. At one time Grass Valley was larger than Los Angeles, then it nearly became a "ghost town." Much activity in gold mining revived the city and it now has a population of over 6,000. It still retains much of the atmosphere of the gold rush days. The old Chinese Joss House is a point of interest. Grass Valley was the home of Lola Montez (see No. 143A), and of Lotta Crabtree, whose home still stands at 220 Mill Street (See No. 443).

106—GUAJOME ADOBE: Located 8 miles east of Oceanside via San Luis Rey then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north. This adobe is located on what was

the original mission land of San Luis Rey. It was built in 1852. Helen Hunt Jackson lived here for some time while writing "Ramona". The adobe is still in very good condition and consists of four wings containing 20 rooms and surrounded by a patio in which there is a fountain. The roof is still covered by the original tile moulded by the Indians of the San Luis Rey Mission. Nearby is an interesting old chapel. The adobe is still occupied by descendants of the original family. Guajome means "frog". Not open to the public except by special permission.

107—GUAYULE RUBBER PLANTATION: Located just east of Salinas via Alisal Street. It consists of 5600 acres and the only one of its kind in the U. S. The rubber plants look like sage brush and are wooded shrubs about two feet high weighing about three pounds each. It has a small flower with an aromatic odor. The Guayule seeds are picked by machines and are transplanted in the same manner. These plants are started in a nursery. The rubber is found underneath the bark of the plant. An acre of the plants can produce 1500 pounds of rubber. The factory here is capable of producing 15,000 pounds of rubber daily.

108—HANGMAN TREE: Located on the Big Oak Flat road 49 miles east of Oakdale. Many hangings took place on this tree during the gold rush days, among them seven Mexicans who were hanged for robbing sluice boxes.

HAPPY VALLEY (See No. 166)

109—HAVILAH: Located 50 miles northeast of Bakersfield via Bodfish. Here is a ghost town that was the first county seat of Kern County and one of the richest mining towns of this section. It had a population of several thousand in the old days and now with but 15 remaining. It was the fourth town to be built in the Kern River country. (See No. 131.)

110—HEMET: Located 35 miles southeast of Riverside on State Highway 74. It is located in the San Jacinto Valley, which is rich in Indian lore. Juan Bautista de Anza was the first white man to enter this valley. In 1774 he led an expedition through here to Northern California. At Ramona Bowl, three miles southeast, is held the Ramona Pageant each year, adapted from the novel of Helen Hunt Jackson. 32 miles southeast is Ramona's Grave. There are also some interesting Painted Rocks six miles south of Hemet via State Street. Five miles west of Hemet and three miles north will be found some unusual Carved Rocks. Two miles south of Florida Avenue from 1½ miles east of Hemet is an ancient Indian Burial Ground. At San Jacinto, 3 miles north of Hemet, is "Aunt Ri's Cabin", located on Hewitt Street. In this house Helen Hunt Jackson wrote part of "Ramona". Ramona was supposed to have lived in this cabin. Hemet was named for an Indian maid, "Hemica".

111—HERCULES TREE: Located one mile west of the Balch Park road from Mountain Home, which is 12 miles up the grade from the start of the control road. This is the tree with the room inside. In the slanting base of the tree steps have been cut to eight feet above the ground. Here is a door opening into the tree where a large room has been hewn. Go in, shut the door, and you have the unusual sensation of being entombed inside a living tree.

112—HETCH HETCHY: Dam and reservoir. Located 15 miles north of Carl Inn (on the Big Oak Flat road to Yosemite). It is six miles to Mather then nine miles to the dam. Here you may see San Francisco's gigantic 300 foot dam, which stores the water for the city. The valley is a miniature Yosemite with tumbling waterfalls and precipitous cliffs surrounding a lake seven miles long.

113—HIDDEN SPRINGS CANYON: Located in the foothills of the Orocopia Mountains. A very interesting desert point. To reach this canyon take U. S. Highway 99 south to Coachella, then State Highway No. 111 to three miles east of Mecca, turn two miles southeast and follow the power line then north up the wash into the canyon. This is a hard pull. Take water. The canyon resembles Painted Canyon.

114—HOLCOMB VALLEY: Located four miles north of Big Bear Lake. This valley was named for William F. Holcomb, who discovered

gold here in 1860 while trailing a wounded bear he had shot. He stumbled across a quartz ledge. A real gold rush to the vicinity resulted and Holcomb and Doble, now ghost towns, were constructed. These towns acquired a reputation for lawlessness and violence and were called the "Hell Hole of the Mountains". It became so tough that the sheriff was powerless and U. S. Troops were called in. One of the bad men was called "Greek George" and was later killed in Deadwood, South Dakota by Wild Bill Hickock, the famous sheriff of that section. Things settled down in 1883 in this section and in 1884 the Big Bear Dam was completed.

HOLLYWOOD (See Los Angeles section)

HOLLYWOOD SCENIC GARDENS (See No. 353)

115—HOOKER OAK: Located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chico via 4th Street. It is known as the "Sir Joseph Hooker Oak" and is the largest oak tree in the world. It is 101 feet high and the diameter of the trunk, eight feet from the ground, is nine feet. The spread of the north and south branches is 147 feet. The circumference of its outside branches, 446 feet and the lineal measure of the largest south branch, 105 feet. Circumference of the trunk, eight feet from the ground, is $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Allowing two feet to a person, 7,885 people could stand under the tree at the same time. It is estimated to be 1,000 years old.

116—HORNITOS: Located 32 miles northeast of Merced via Merced Falls. Here is a well preserved ghost town which, at one time, had a population of 15,000. This was during the gold rush days. Its total population at present is 62. It is a very picturesque and dilapidated old town with many interesting buildings, now crumbling and all with a hectic past. Facing the Plaza is an old saloon with its clouded bar glass and old mahogany bar. Across the street is the Wells Fargo office, built in 1851. The ruins may be seen of the Chirardelli Store, built in 1858, and the birthplace of the chocolate king's fortune. Across the street is the Fandango Hall, where the miners gathered in the evening. In the ruins of an old dance hall opposite the post office may be seen an old tunnel said to have been used by the notorious bandit, Joaquin Murietta, to escape from the sheriff's posse. Here is also the only Masonic Lodge permitted to meet on a ground floor. Farther up the street is the two-story Hornitos Hotel, the lumber for which was brought around the Horn on a sailing vessel, then by river boat to Sacramento and by ox cart to Hornitos. The hotel was built in 1860. An old jail may be seen, built of stone and with iron doors. The name, "Hornitos" means "little ovens". An old poster, tacked up in one of the old buildings reads as follows:—"PUBLIC NOTICE: All citizens of Hornitos are respectively invited to attend the hanging of Cherokee Bill, horse thief. The meeting will be held at Rattlesnake Ike's saloon, May 12, 1851, at 7 o'clock at night." It was signed by Thomas Early, Sheriff.

117—HORSETOWN: Nothing is left but the site of this old place just east of Redding. It was a famous old mining camp. When Marshall made his famous gold discovery at Coloma, Major P. B. Reading was among the first to visit the scene and, noting the soil was the same, was satisfied that there was gold near his rancho. Returning home he washed out the first gold at the mouth of Clear Creek Canyon at the edge of what became Horsetown. Thus it was, in the early spring of 1849, at one leap, the gold fields were extended northward over 200 miles. Horsetown was the highest point up Clear Creek that wagons could be taken and by October, 1849, there were 400 men camped there and making from an ounce to \$200.00 per day.

118—HOT CREEK GEYSERS: Located in a gorge 3 miles east of U. S. 395 from 34 miles northwest of Bishop. Here are two small geysers which throw a continuous spray of steam and hot water to a height of from four to eight feet. For a distance of about 250 yards many boiling springs issue from the ground on both sides of the stream, as well as in the stream. Many of the springs have a strong odor of sulphur and the formation along the canyon bottom is suggestive of the hot springs formations in Yellowstone Park. The springs are more interesting than the geysers, the latter having become less active in recent years.

119—HUMMING BIRD REFUGE: Located in Santiago Canyon 18 miles east of Orange via Chapman Avenue, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond Modjeska's Home and reached by a bridge over Modjeska Canyon. Here, at "Oakwood" the mountain home of B. F. Tucker, of Long Beach, is one of the interesting and unique sights of California, a humming bird ranch. By means of twenty very cleverly devised feeding contrivances the owner has succeeded in turning this retreat into a bird mecca, where thousands of migratory humming birds come regularly, each year, to feed and nest. Many more thousands, native to the state, live here permanently. The bottles in the feeding apparatus are kept filled with syrup for which ten pounds of sugar is required weekly. It is a remarkable sight to see these hundreds of little birds circulating in the air awaiting their turn at the feeding bottles. At times there are more than 4000 of these tiny things feeding here daily. They build their nests of silken spider webs. Many other kinds of birds have come here to make their home at the sanctuary. (See No. 163.)

120—INDIAN CARVINGS: Some very interesting carvings may be seen nine miles north of Bishop, a few hundred feet east of the highway. They are rock carvings or petroglyphs. It is understood that they were made by ancestors of the present day Piutes, although neither Indians or ethnologists have been able to decipher them. Other Indian Carvings may be seen three miles north of the Hemet road from 12 miles east of Perris. On the east shore of Tule Lake, north of the Lava Beds National Monument, will be found carvings of unusual interest. There are many painted pictographs on the entrances and walls of the various caves in the Modoc Lava Beds, which were deciphered by the Indians found there when the first white man came. But those of Tule Lake, found inscribed on the face of a peculiarly shaped bluff, are still a puzzle to the archaeologists. They are very deeply carved in the solid rock and constitute a maze of figures extending as high as 12 feet and reach along the face of the cliff for hundreds of yards. Many of the figures are utterly unlike the writings of other tribes formerly inhabiting northern California. The Indians who occupied the region in the '50's stated that they were placed there by a race long since vanished. These carvings, etched in with ochre and black, are apparently as clear and distinct as when they were inscribed by the unknown artists. They may be reached from the Modoc Lava Beds by a 12 mile drive from Indian Wells over the Capt. Jack's Stronghold road, and then a short hike. Or by driving north from Bieber on the Merrill road for 56½ miles, to the old Fremont Camp Site, then west by trail.

121—INDIAN CEREMONIAL: The Klamath River Country was originally the home of the Karok Indians of the Quoratean family. Below them, on the river, were the Yoroks and above them the Shastans. Many descendants of these tribes live on the Hoopa Indian Reservation at Hoopa, which is 57 miles northeast of Arcata via Willow Creek. They still have their fall festivals with the "White Deerskin", "Brush" and "Coyote" dances, stick and drum games and other ceremonials. A particularly interesting ceremonial is that held at the "Pick-aw-wish Camp", 8 miles west of Happy Camp, on the Klamath River, during the dark of the moon, just preceding the new moon in August.

122—JACKASS HILL: Located one mile east of the Sonora road from nine miles south of Angels Camp. Here is Mark Twain's old cabin containing some of his original furniture. Beside the cabin is a large oak tree, known as the "Mark Twain Oak", under which he wrote many of his stories. Here he wrote the "Jumping Frog of Calaveras" from notes made at the Angels Camp Tavern. Bret Harte was a frequent visitor here as were Steve, Bill and Jim Gillis. Also Dick Stokes, who was the "Dick Baker" in his story, "Roughing It". The cabin consists of one room with a fireplace where the cooking was done. Some of the old cooking utensils, as well as tables, chairs, lamps and other equipment, used by Twain, are still in the cabin. Very coarse gold was mined here and, at one time, \$10,000 in gold was taken from 100 square feet of ground. Gold quartz containing $\frac{3}{4}$ of its weight in gold, was also mined here. It was a stopping place for pack trains loaded with supplies for the miners and often there were 200 jackasses on the hill overnight. Hence its name.

123—JACK LONDON'S HOME: Located eight miles north of Sonoma, at Glen Ellen. Here was the old home of Jack London, lo-

cated in the "Valley of the Moon" where many of his best stories were written. Nothing is left of this beautiful home except the cellar walls. It was built of purple stone at a cost of \$60,000. The place is said to have been destroyed by vandals. It was called "Wolf House". London is buried on the ranch at a place he called "Little Hill". The two concrete silos here were the first of their kind to be built in California. The Jack London Memorial Library is located at Glen Ellen. Mastodon fossils of the Pliocene Age have been discovered here.

124—JACKSON: Located 61 miles northeast of Stockton via State Highway No. 8. This now busy town of 2,000 inhabitants was once the favorite stopping place of teamsters hauling freight between Drytown and Mokelumne Hill. As a result of these frequent stops a large collection of whiskey bottles were strewn about which gave to the place the name of "Bottilas". This was later changed to Jackson in honor of an early settler. Among the interesting old places to be seen are, the old Court House, built in the fifties, the site of the "Hangtree", the National Hotel, Wells Fargo Building, the George Brown House, and the room where the Daughters of the Golden West was first organized. The old Marre Hotel and liquor store are still in fair condition. Millions of dollars in gold is still being taken from this section and two of the world's deepest mines, the Kennedy and the Argonaut, are located here. Three miles northwest of town is Jackson Gate with an interesting old time store. Three miles south is all that is left of Butte City, the ruins of the old Ginocchio Store being the sole survivor of a once prosperous mining town. Three miles south a historic marker marks the site of the old Whale Boat Ferry of 1850, which was later replaced by a toll bridge.

125—JACKSONVILLE: Located 34 miles east of Oakdale on State Highway No. 120. This old time mining town was the setting of Bret Harte's story "M'liss". Colonel Jackson dug for gold here in '49 at the mouth of Woods Creek. This place, at that time, was next to Sonora in population but now consists of but a few old buildings with a total of 165 people.

126—JAMESTOWN: Located four miles southwest of Sonora on State Highway No. 49. This was called "Jintown" in the old mining days and was in the heart of the mining belt. It still retains the atmosphere of the days of '49. Several of the old buildings still remain, the St. James Masonic Hall, the Pioneer Blacksmith Shop and the Billingham House, built of adobe covered with lumber brought around the Horn. One mile south is Quartz, one of the old time rich mining districts and mentioned in some of Bret Harte's stories. Four miles south is Stent, which was Harte's "Poverty Hill". At Quartz Mrs. App, one of the six Donner girls who survived the Donner tragedy, lived. She died in 1930 at the age of 95. One mile north of Jamestown, on the Sonora road, are the Volpone Ruins, the old home of the Volpone brothers, who worked the place as a farm and hired Chinese labor to work their claim at 25 cents a day.

127—JENNIE LIND: Located 27 miles northeast of Stockton via State Highway No. 8 and south of this highway. This little old mining town once was very active but now with a population of only 100. It was named in honor of the "Swedish Nightingale", who sang there in the early days. Both the Sinclair adobe store, still in use, and the ruins of the Rosenberg Building, of which only the walls remain, are over 90 years old. In the rear of the Sinclair Store may be seen the keel of an old dredger and also a little, weather-beaten church and a number of old cabins used by the miners in the old days. Six miles south is Milton where, at the Toronado Hotel, Black Bart, the famous bandit, often stayed without the proprietor realizing that he was harboring such a notorious character.

JESUS MARIA (See No. 166)

128—JOHN MARSH HOUSE: Located on the Marsh Creek road seven miles northwest of Byron via State Highway No. 24, at the foot of Mt. Diablo. This was the home of Dr. John Marsh, pioneer physician and first Anglo-American settler of the Mt. Diablo and San Joaquin Valley. At the time of his arrival the section was populated by a hairy, wild Indian tribe and wild horses and untamed cattle, descendants of the mission stock. The original adobe dwelling was a small, rudely con-

structed affair with earth floors and loopholes in the walls to fight off robbers. In 1851 Marsh built a new house of brick burned on the spot and the ornamental freestone was quarried in the vicinity. This house was built for his bride who died before it was completed. And there it stands, in the middle of a field. The old house, long deserted, is of English construction, peaked roof, seven gables, arched lintels and a square tower 65 feet high. It was here that many pioneers such as the Bidwell-Bartleson party, in 1841, ended their long trek across the plains. Marsh was murdered near here. (See No. 175.)

129—JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT: Located in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties in the vicinity of 29 Palms, Mecca and Garnet. It comprises approximately 900,000 acres and contains some of the world's finest Joshua Trees. Many varieties of desert flora are found in this new monument, but the rapidly diminishing Joshua Tree is the most spectacular floral feature. Strange to say, this tree belongs to the lily family and attains a height of from 10 to 30 feet. Its greenish-white blossoms, growing in clusters eight to fourteen inches long, have a disagreeable odor. The Mormons gave the tree its name seeing, in the extended branches, a symbol pointing to the promised land they were seeking. You will see many trees with burned trunks and from this is an interesting legend. The Mojave Indians, who roamed this section many years ago, each picked out a tree as his own. When he died the other Indians would set fire to this tree so that the smoke from it would accompany him to the Happy Hunting Grounds and shield him from the hot desert sun on his journey. This tree, the botanical name for which is "Yucca Aborescens", is found only in the deserts of this locality. They are sometimes called the "Praying Tree" as they always seem to be lifting their shaggy arms in supplication to the sun. Indians would gather the swelling buds and roast them. After roasting they were eaten hot or cold. They contain a high content of sugar and the roasted buds were given to the Indian children as candy.

130—KELSEY: Located seven miles north of Placerville on the Georgetown road. Here is a museum of relics of the gold rush days with some of James W. Marshall's personal property among them. This collection is housed in what was Marshall's old blacksmith shop. The Marshall Tunnel is just back of the museum and just north, on the east side of the highway, is a marker showing the site of the old Union Hotel, owned by Marshall and where he lived the last 15 years of his life and where he died August 10, 1885. Just south of the museum may be seen the ruins of an old stamp mill.

131—KERNVILLE: Located 50 miles northeast of Bakersfield via State Highway No. 178. Kern Canyon is one of the most interesting, as well as one of the longest in the state. In 1885 gold was discovered in the canyon and there are many towns in the section rich in history of the gold rush days. The largest of these towns is Kernville, originally known as "Whiskey Flat." A man named Hamilton laid a plank across two whiskey barrels and supplied the thirsty miners of Quartzville, a mile down the river from the present location of Kernville, with jackass brandy. The Big Blue Mine was located here and no saloons were allowed. So Hamilton moved his plank and barrels a mile up the river and it was given the name of Whiskey Flat. The name was changed to Kernville by General Fremont in honor of Lieut. Edward Kern, a member of his company who was drowned in the river. Half a mile south of town is an old cemetery called "Gunmen's Row," where lie many men who died with their "boots on." Five miles south is Isabella, another of the old mining towns of the section. Bodfish, at the junction of the Bakersfield and Caliente roads, was another important town at that time and Havilah, 7 miles south of Bodfish, another ghost town, was the first county seat of Kern County and one of the richest mining towns of the section.

KINGS CANYON (See No. 63)

132—KIT CARSON MARKER: Located at the summit of Kit Carson Pass, 64 miles east of Jackson on State Highway No. 8. Here stands the "Kit Carson Tree," upon which this famous scout inscribed his name and the year, 1844, while he was guiding Captain Fremont's expedition over the mountain. A marker here bears a replica of the original inscription which was cut from the tree in 1888 and is now in the Sutter Fort Museum in Sacramento.

133—KNIGHTS FERRY: Located 12 miles east of Oakdale on State Highway No. 120. This was a lively old mining town and trading post in the gold rush days and was founded in 1849 by William Knight, for whom the town was named. The first ferry on the Sonora road was established here. There is an old fashioned covered bridge designed by U. S. Grant, while on a visit here in 1864. Near the bridge are the ruins of an old grist mill and a sawmill built in 1862 and just beyond is the foundation of a woolen mill never completed. Along the narrow old Main Street may be seen the remains of a once populous Chinatown and near here the old jail said to have been the strongest on the Mother Lode. Across the road is the adobe ruins of the court house, built in 1858 as a hotel. Knights Ferry was a busy stage station in the old days and the remains of the station may still be seen. The county seat of Stanislaus County was located here in 1862. Other interesting places are the Masonic Temple, one of the first on the Mother Lode, and the old Fire House, with the dilapidated hose cart still standing inside. There are many other old buildings and Knights Ferry is well worth a stop.

134—LA GRANGE: Located 32 miles east of Modesto via State Highway No. 132. This place was named for an early French settler and, at one time, had a population of over 5,000, now with but about 200. There are a number of the old buildings still to be seen, among them the hotel, with its old well, and other buildings with their iron shuttered doors. This section was a favorite stamping ground of Bret Harte and the locale of many of his stories such as "M'liss," "Cressy," "The Tale of Three Truants," "Four Guardians of La Grange," and others. A short distance north of town is the "Red Mountain" and "Smith's Pocket," where the action of "M'liss" took place. On the road between La Grange and Coulterville may be seen many interesting, abandoned old homesteads.

LA GRANGE MINE (See No. 298)

135—LAKE TAHOE: Located 14 miles south of U. S. Highway No. 40 from one mile west of Truckee over State Highway No. 89. General John C. Fremont discovered this lake in 1844. He gave it the name of Lake Bonpland. It was later changed to Lake Bigler in honor of the third governor of the state. In 1862 the name was changed to Lake Tahoe, an Indian word meaning "big water," or "water in a high place." It is an upland sea on the roof of the world, 30 miles long, 12 miles wide and 6300 feet above sea level. Around Tahoe are snow peaks, mirror lakes and great forests.

136—LANCHA PLANA: Located nine miles northeast of Wallace, which is 27 miles northeast of Stockton via Lockeford. At this little place lived the sister of Joaquin Murietta, the famous bandit, and he made many visits here. Here also was the rendezvous of the notorious bandit, Sam Brown, and his lawless gang. The town is located on Mokelumne River and the dredging operations are gradually destroying the town site. Four miles north of here is the old Boston house, a combination store and inn on the old stage road to Jackson.

137—LANG STATION: Located 11 miles east of Saugus on the Soledad Canyon road. At this point the last spike was driven by Southern Pacific officials, in 1876, which linked Los Angeles with the remainder of the west. Prior to that time the Tehachapi Mountains had formed a barrier to the north. So that the driving of this golden spike made the overland stage a thing of the picturesque past.

138—LARGEST AVOCADO TREE: Located at the Ruf Ranch, Main and Bonita Ave., at the outskirts of Duarte. This is but one of the many large trees here. It is 50 feet high and six feet in circumference at the ground. It is 27 years old. The limbs are 2½ feet in circumference at the trunk.

139—LARGEST CAMPHOR TREE IN AMERICA: Located at Caswell and East Holt Avenue in Pomona, on the lawn of the Ebell Club. It was planted in 1883 and covers nearly the entire front lawn of the club grounds. It has a spread of over 100 feet and its branches are so long and large that it is necessary to brace them with wires. The spread is so great that a thousand people could stand under it at one time. The tree is fifty feet high.

140—LASSEN'S GRAVE: Located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Susanville off the Englemine road. Here is where Peter Lassen for whom Lassen Park and Mt. Lassen were named, settled after the Boundary War, and where he was buried. There are two monuments erected to him here, one erected many years ago, by the Native Sons of the Golden West, and a newer shaft of granite erected by the people of Northern California in 1915. There are two stories of Lassen's death. One that he was killed by Indians and the other that he was found dead at Pyramid Lake, and was killed by a white man.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK (See No. 308)

141—LAVA FLOW: The largest lava flow in the state is on the Bieber-Medicine Lake road, starting 38 miles north of Bieber and extending along the road for 10 miles. The flow is from 20 to 100 feet high. For the entire distance are lava rocks and hundreds of dead trees plowed under by the terrific force of the flow of molten lava. At the north end of the flow, half mile from the road, is an ice cave. It makes an interesting stop. Bieber is on U. S. 299.

142—LIMESTONE CAVES: Located at Forest Glen, on State Highway No. 36, 85 miles west of Red Bluff. Here are great limestone caves, high in the cliffs, and practically unexplored. They contain peculiar limestone formations with stalagmites and stalactites.

143—LINCOLN SHRINE: Located in Smiley Park at Redlands. Here is a beautiful building with an attractive fountain on each side. There are many objects of interest here and well worth a visit. Here will be seen the bust of Lincoln, sculptured by Geo. Grary Bernard, and the real reason for the shrine. Here is a very interesting and costly collection of books on Lincoln's life. Here may be seen the first cannon ball fired at Fort Sumpter, a cast of Lincoln's hand made in 1860, a gold headed cane he carried and a pocket bible owned by "Stonewall" Jackson and carried by him during the war. Here are original documents signed by Lincoln and Queen Victoria. Also a book with many letters written by Lincoln himself. The murals on the walls are by Dean Cromwell. The Shrine is open daily, except Saturday, from 2 to 5 P. M.

143A—LOLA MONTEZ HOUSE: Located at Mill and Walsh Streets in Grass Valley. This house, in fine condition, and the only house she ever owned, was the home of this world-famed singer, actress and writer. She was an Irish beauty and danced herself into the life of King Ludwig of Bavaria. A revolution forced her to flee to New York and then to California, where her "spider dance" and great beauty won the plaudits of the "forty niners". Lola, with Sarah Terry, known as the "Rose of Sharon", and Eilley Orrum, were the three women who played the greatest part in the west's search for gold. She died in 1861. Lola and Lotta Crabtree (see No. 443) were great friends (see No. 105).

144—LOMPOC SEED FARMS: Located in the Lompoc Valley west of U. S. 101 from Buellton. In this "Valley of Gardens" is the largest flower seed growing region in the world. Here are 2,000 acres of seed farms and 90% of all the seeds marketed come from this section. Here will be seen flowers one would have to visit the whole world to find. On one farm alone 2400 different kinds of seeds are harvested. These flower fields are a marvelous sight when in bloom and in early June, and again in September, are a riot of color and bring thousands of visitors from all over the state. These seed farms are not all near Lompoc but cover the entire area north to Santa Maria in the Guadalupe, Arroyo Grande and Santa Maria sections.

145—LONE PINE: Located 113 miles north of Mojave on U. S. Highway No. 395. Two miles northwest of here is a very weird and interesting rock formation. Nearby is an old waterwheel, a relic of the old mining days. It was built in 1876 and still stands although long idle. Near here is the old Alabama Quartz Mine in the Alabama Hills. These hills are said to be among the oldest geological formations in the United States. From here is an excellent view of Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, at an elevation of 14,501 feet.

146—LONGEST LUMBER FLUME: This flume runs east from Madera and follows the Yosemite road via Coarse Gold. It was built in 1870 and lumber has been sent down it every year since until a short time ago. It is 76 miles long and has a plank walk the entire distance, making it the longest board walk in the world. This was the first method of shipping lumber from the mountains to the valley. For years fifty million feet of forest products came down this flume. It comes out near Fish Camp, on the Wawona road.

LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY (See No. 316)

147—MAGIC MOUNTAIN: To reach this place take the Santa Susanna Pass road from Chatsworth, through Moor Park to two miles west of Somis, then turn north to the base of the mountain at the end of the road. Then hike up. This mountain is sometimes called "Boiling Mountain" and "Miracle Mountain." Its right name is South Mountain. Here you will find volcanic rock, hot steam sulphur vents and other gas vents. Here Mother Earth, in prehistoric times, trembled, roared, and left in her wake a mountain of brilliantly colored, porous rocks, tumbling over the hillside in a cascade resembling an ocean of petrified seafoam. A great volcanic eruption occurred here millions of years ago when this section was covered with timber.

148—MAGNETIC LODESTONE: This mineral is very scarce and will always be somewhat of a rarity. The only place in the state, as far as we know, where it may be seen, and small pieces secured, is at Hilton's Art and Gem Shop, 11 miles south of Indio on U. S. 99, opposite the Valerie Jean Date Shop. One piece on display here is capable of suspending a full size horseshoe. This lodestone was written about in ancient times and was studied extensively by the Chinese sages. It was through these studies that the magnetic compass was discovered, making possible the present science of navigation. It has never been learned why it is magnetic. At this shop is a unique gem-studded rock wall faced with colored semi-precious gems and minerals. Here, also, is an art gallery with a display of desert paintings made with a palette knife.

149—MARBLE MOUNTAIN: This mountain lies to the west of Scott Valley, which is 23 miles southwest of Yreka. Lying in the "Wooded Alps of America" the state holds no more beautiful spot. Here you may see a whole mountain of marble reaching toward the heavens to a height of 7,000 feet. On one side lies Marble Valley, where the floor of a large area is composed of the purest marble, giving the appearance of having been poured there while in a molten state. Here are caverns of unknown depth, where objects dropped will continue to sound for many seconds after leaving the surface. On the opposite side of the mountain is a sheer drop of over a thousand feet into a mountain valley and a lake of opalescent blue, where pond lilies bloom. There are many other lakes to be reached from Marble Mountain. There are beautiful camp sites, pure water and abundant wood. You must do some hiking or horseback riding to see the beauty of this place.

150—MARIPOSA: Located 39 miles northeast of Merced on the Yosemite road. This county seat town is located on the famous Fremont grant issued to General John Fremont in 1847. It is a famous old mining town and has the oldest court house in the state, built in 1854 of lumber held together by mortise, tendons and wooden pegs. There are still many of the furnishings of the old days here and it contains interesting historic records. The Mariposa Gazette office was built in 1854 and has been in use since that time. Here may be seen files of old newspapers containing much early California history. Mariposa County was one of the original 27 counties of California. Several old cabins from the gold rush days may still be seen. Mariposa means "butterfly." Named by the Spaniards in 1806 because of the large number of butterflies to be seen there. The old Mariposa mine produced more than seven million dollars in gold. North of here is the Exchequer Dam, 350 feet high, 950 feet long and with a capacity of 75,000 second feet.

MARK TWAIN'S CABIN (See No. 122)

MARSHALL CABIN (See No. 54)

MARSHALL MONUMENT (See No. 54)

151—MARTHA WASHINGTON ROCK: Located 27 miles northeast of Bakersfield on the Woody Road. Here is a piece of Nature's sculpture that is very interesting as it bears a very close resemblance to Martha Washington. It is at the side of the road.

152—MARYSVILLE: Located on U. S. Highway No. 99 E, 52 miles north of Sacramento. This lively city is old and historic and surrounded by levees. It is the seat of the richest gold producing county in the state. Plumas County. When this place was founded it was called New Mecklenberg and consisted of an adobe trading post. One of the oldest Chinese Joss Houses in the state is located on Front Street near the highway. The Ramirez residence, on 5th Street between "B" and "C" Streets, is an elaborate structure with a marble basement and gothic windows. The Stephen J. Field home, built in 1849, is at 630 "D" Street. 17 miles west are the Marysville Buttes, also called "Sutter Buttes." Here are several isolated peaks rising out of the plains and just south of here is the Fremont Monument, commemorating the expedition led by Captain Fremont, who camped on this spot while on a march from Klamath Lake, Oregon, to Sonoma during the Bear Flag Revolution. At the Hock Farm, 4 miles south of Yuba City, is the old Sutter Granary. The largest walnut tree in the world is located at Yuba City, 2 miles west. Marysville was named in honor of Mary Murphy, one of the survivors of the ill-fated Donner Party. (See No. 271.)

153—MASSACRE CANYON: Located six miles north of San Jacinto off the Riverside road. This canyon received its name from a terrific battle between the Indians of this section. There had been a drought in the territory and in the Temecula Valley the crop of "chia," a grain growing wild, was a complete failure. The Temecula Indians, a war-like tribe, came to this canyon in search of grain. They started to gather the crops belonging to the Ivah tribe and a battle was soon in progress. The Ivahs were outnumbered and fled into the canyon and, with their backs to the wall, fought until all were killed.

McARTHUR-BURNEY FALLS STATE PARK (See No. 27)

154—McCLOUD ICE CAVE: Located 10 miles east of McCloud on the Harris Springs road. McCloud is 10 miles east of U. S. 99 from seven miles north of Dunsmuir. Ice is found in this cave until mid-summer. You reach the cave by a 12 foot ladder. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long.

155—MELONES: Located 7 miles south of Angels Camp on State Highway No. 49. It was known, in the old days, as "Slumgullion" and was one of the toughest mining towns in the state, with a population of over 5,000. The present name was derived from the fact that the coarse gold found there looked like melon seeds and called "melones" by the Mexicans. It also was called, at one time, "Robinson's Ferry" for the ferry crossing the river here. At one time, during a six weeks period, this ferry collected over \$10,000 in tolls. There are interesting old buildings here, an adobe built by Mexicans in 1849, and the Vignoli Store and gambling house, which is still in good condition. Nearby is the site of Roaring Camp, the setting of Bret Harte's story "The Luck of Roaring Camp." An orphan baby adopted by the miners was actually the "Luck of Roaring Camp." The old stamp mill at Melones is still in operation.

156—MENDOCINO MASONIC HALL: Located on State Highway No. 1 at Mendocino, which is 69 miles northwest of U. S. 101 from Cloverdale via Booneville. This hall was built over 50 years ago and bears on its cupola a remarkable piece of wood sculpture. It was carved from a block of indigenous redwood and represents the Masonic emblem, the broken pillar, the maiden beside it with the sprig in her hand, and old Father Time toying with her tresses. The execution of the design is perfect and, after fifty years, is still in good condition. It is the first wooden statuary group ever used to decorate the pinnacle of a building.

157—MERCER'S CAVE: Located 1½ miles north of Murphys, which is nine miles northeast of Angels Camp. This cave consists of limestone formations in many fantastic shapes and its beauty and grandeur makes it a very interesting sight. The cave consists of seven chambers. The largest, "Gothic Chamber," is 200 feet long, 60 feet wide and 58 feet high. The walls are a mass of glittering crystals tinged with the colors of the different minerals. The distance from the entrance to the exit is 930 feet. Stairways lead to the cave, 150 feet below ground. It is lighted by electricity. Among the interesting formations are "Miner's Blanket," "Fairy Grotto," "The Twins," "Diamond Cascade," "Angels Wings," "Organ Loft," "Drunkard's Dream," "Devil's Canyon" and the "Flower Garden." The caves are open every day with guides to show you through. Admission charge.

MICHIGAN BAR (See No. 91)

158—MICHIGAN BLUFF: Located 28 miles northeast of Auburn. This was one of the most prosperous of the mining towns in the American River district. Nearly all of the interesting old buildings to be seen were erected in 1851 and 1852. It still has a population of 80 people. Here may be seen the former home of Leland Stanford, who founded Stanford University. The old buildings are interesting and well worth a stop.

MILTON (See No. 127)

159—MIRAGE: Located 32 miles south of Barstow on the Victorville road via Stoddard Well. At this point, on a sunny day, may be seen a mirage of a lake. It seems that you may drive right into the water. When the sun and conditions are right you may see houses and trees on the far side of the mirage lake.

MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA (See No. 532)

160—MISSION SWALLOWS: There are many amazing things in California but one of the most curious is the visit of the swallows to the San Juan Capistrano Mission each year. For over a hundred years this large flock of swallows have flown to the Mission on the same day, March 19th of each year, never the 18th or the 20th, but always on the 19th. They remain at the mission until October 23rd. And what is more uncanny, they arrive and leave each year at almost the same hour. No one has yet been able to solve the mystery. No one knows where they come from or where they go when they leave this spot to return the following year.

161—MITCHELL'S CAVERNS: Located on the edge of the Providence Mountains and reached by turning north at Essex, which is on U. S. Highway No. 66, for 20 miles. Essex is 111 miles east of Barstow. They are one of the newly discovered caves, at an elevation of 4500 feet, and are not as well lighted or arranged as some of the caves under the jurisdiction of the government but they are fully as wonderful as far as explored. They are of limestone and very beautiful. Lighted by flares, used for the trip through them, the stalactites and stalagmites seem so different from those in other caves of the same kind. Indians, many years ago, dwelt in these caves. There is a large petrified Sequoia tree in Whiskey Canyon, a short distance away, and the "Hole in the Wall" is a deep, interesting gorge. There is a ghost town on the way to the cave with some of the old buildings still standing. The trip through the cave takes about two hours and there is a charge for guides.

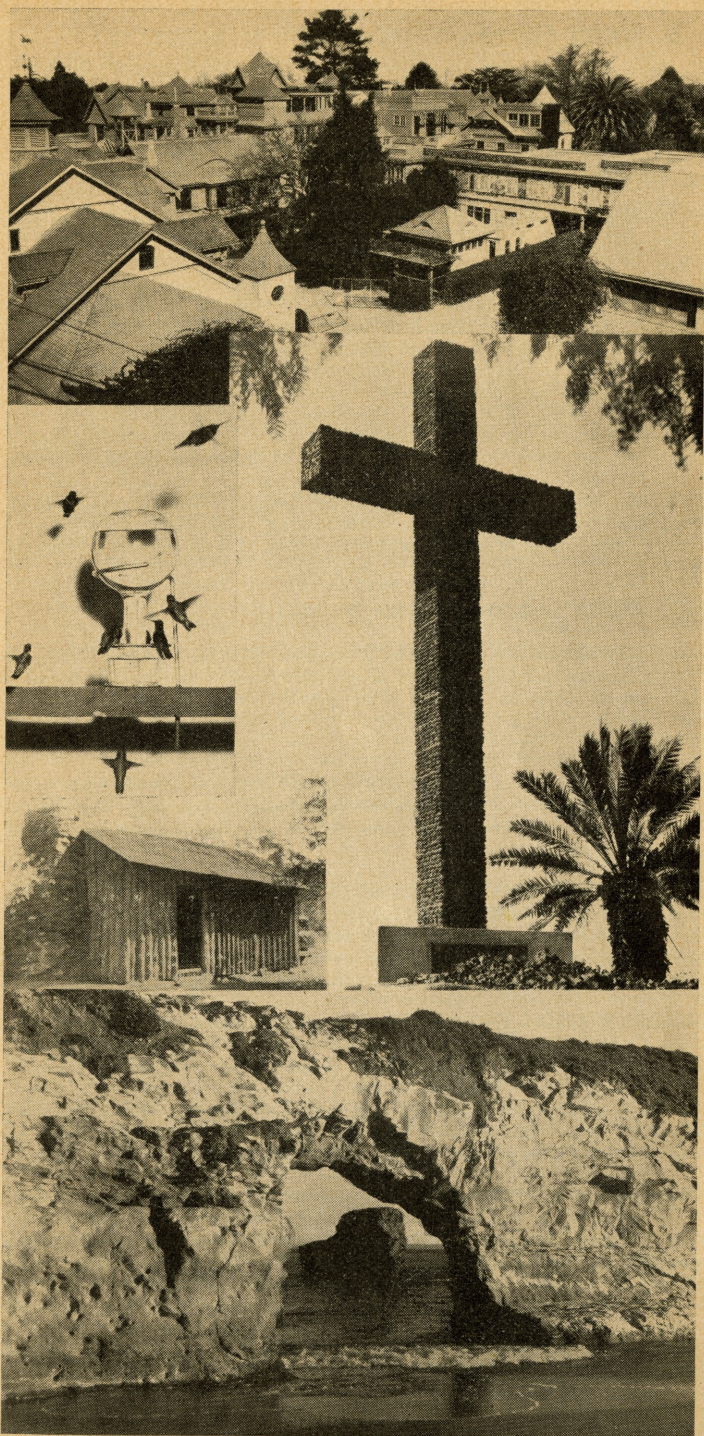
162—MOANING CAVE: Located 7 miles east of Angels Camp via Vallecita. The wind in this cave produces a weird moaning sound although not as loud as in former years. It was originally discovered by a Frenchman in 1853 when looking for gold. It was explored in 1921 by Addison Mills Carley. There are four known chambers, the largest being 165 feet in height, 120 feet long and 100 feet wide. In one lower chamber is an unknown quantity of Indian bones as the cave was used as a burial ground by the Indians before the white man came. A lake is to be seen in the lowest chamber, about 500 feet under ground. The water flows into the lake but the outlet has never been discovered. Admission charge.

163—MODJESKA'S HOME: Located in Santiago Canyon, 17 miles east of Orange via Chapman Avenue. Here, hidden in a jungle of trees, is the home of Madame Helena Modjeska, the famous actress, built in 1888. Although the gates are closed to visitors you may obtain a glimpse of the house through a mass of beautiful trees and shrubbery. The romance that was always about her in life seems to be whispered now in the leaves of the big oaks. Modjeska died in 1911. Rising above the ranch is Modjeska Peak and winding its way through the trees is a creek along the banks of which, on July 27, 1769, camped Father Juan Crespi, the first white man to visit the section. In the fifties this section was the haunt of many outlaws such as Joaquin Murietta and Juan Flores. (See No. 119.)

164—MODOC BATTLEFIELD: Located in the northern part of Modoc Lava Beds National Monument. In 1872 and 1873 this region was the scene of the Modoc Indian War. On a rocky promontory, now known as Capt. Jack's Stronghold, Captain Jack, a renegade Modoc Indian, with his band of followers, took refuge here after an orgy of murder and pillage in the nearby Oregon settlements. With a total of 71 men he defied an army of soldiers for months. Daily battles were fought before the Indians were captured or killed. Empty cartridge shells and other relics of the war may still be picked up on the battlefield. Rude rock forts, used by the soldiers and Indians alike and now overgrown with sage and bitterbrush, mark the scene of the fighting. (See No. 40.)

165—MODOC LAVA BEDS: This is a national monument and located in the northeastern part of the state, 80 miles northeast of Dunsmuir via McCloud. It is a section not so very well known to the average tourist but the visitors are increasing each year. In these lava beds Nature has outdone herself in the creation of the weird, fantastic and unique. Centuries ago, how many no one knows, this region was a seething caldron of volcanic activity and the cooling off process left great masses of rock in every conceivable shape and form. Indian Well is on the main road and here is a large cave opening out of a crater. A trail, worn by the Indians, leads into the cave to a pool of cool, clear water. Labyrinth Cave is a complicated series of galleries, pierced at intervals with fumeroles, or blow holes. Just inside the entrance is the "Devil's Mush Pot," a formation resembling a huge stew pot from which the molten lava has spouted. "Bear Paw Caves" are a series of ice caves. "Skull Cave" is 800 feet long and 100 feet high. Skulls of extinct animals have been found here. "Catacombs Cave" has very beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. "Crystal Cave" has many rooms with flashing frost crystals adorning the walls. "Symbol Cave" has Indian writings. There are many other caves and in the most of them will be found ice the year around.

166—MOKELUMNE HILL: Located nine miles north of San Andreas on State Highway No. 49. This was the first white settlement on the Mother Lode and established in 1848. It was one of the liveliest and largest of the gold digging camps and today is one of the most picturesque of the ghost towns. It still has a population of several hundred. It was known in the old days as "Mok Hill." There are some very interesting ruins here, among them the old Brewery. Several well preserved buildings are also here, the I. O. O. F. Building, Wells Fargo Building, Golden Eagle Hotel, Baldwin Hotel and an old brick store built in 1854. The oldest church in Calaveras County, built in 1851, is still in use. Around the corner from the Golden Eagle Hotel are the ruins of the Episcopal Church. On the square near the hotel is the site of old Chinatown, which had a population of 1000 Chinese and three joss houses. Here may be seen an old iron shutter embedded in a large "Chinese Heaven Tree." This part of the town was almost entirely destroyed by fire. History says that a man was killed in Mok Hill every week end for 17 weeks and, at one time, five men were killed in one week. Three miles south of town is Chile Gulch, once a prosperous mining town and the scene of the "Chilean War," which almost brought about international complications. Two miles east of Mok Hill is Happy Valley, once a thriving French community. Here are the ruins of the Boudwin Hotel and bakery. It was here that the first white child in Calaveras was born. There is an old winery connected to the hotel by a tunnel. Two miles east of here is what is left of the mining town of



FROM TOP TO BOTTOM: Winchester Mystery House, No. 503. Humming Bird
 Refuge, No. 119. Mark Twain Cabin, No. 122. Father Serra Cross, No. 467.
 Santa Cruz Arch Rock, No. 247.

Jesus Maria, a busy Mexican settlement in 1850. The ruins of this place are very interesting.

167—MONO CRATERS: Located on U. S. Highway No. 395 and 55 miles north of Bishop. They extend northeast from the highway. It is a range of volcanic cones and noted for their height and the symmetry of their curving slopes of gray lapilli. The range is about ten miles long with great cones rising 3000 feet above the ground. The craters are composed of acidic lava occurring in compact obsidian, or volcanic glass, and in part by pumice so light that it floats in water.

168—MONO LAKE: Located on U. S. Highway No. 395 and 242 miles north of Mojave. It is known as the "Dead Sea of America" and fed by warm, underground springs. It has no perceptible outlet. The temperature of the water is 70 degrees from early June to late September. The lake covers an area of 100 square miles, is 14 miles long and ten miles wide. Paoha Island, of 1400 acres, is a mass of marls, crater lakes, hot steam vents and hot springs. Within ten feet of a boiling spring may be found a spring of pure cold water. This island is a mecca for the naturalist. Paoha means "Spirit of the Mist." Negit Island, just north of Paoha, is the home of the largest colony of sea gulls on the coast. It is 100 miles, airline, from the ocean, yet thousands of gulls come here to breed. A species of brine shrimp is the only permanent life in the waters and they are eaten by the gulls. Negit is an Indian word meaning "Blue Winged Goose." The village of Mono Lake was established during the early mining days. Mark Twain visited here in 1860 and gave a humorous description of it in his story, "Roughing it."

MONTEREY and vicinity (See No. 401)

169—MONTEZUMA: Located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Chinese Camp off State Highway No. 120. Here is an old and historic mining camp and a very important one in the '50's when it had three business streets, with many hotels, stores and homes. The old Fox Building is the sole remaining landmark.

170—MORONGO INDIAN RESERVATION: Located just north of U. S. Highway No. 99 from three miles east of Banning. Here is an interesting place where baskets are woven and fruit raised by the Indians. Visitors are welcome.

171—MORRO ROCK: Located 14 miles west of San Luis Obispo in Morro Bay. This "Gibraltar of the Pacific" is an upthrust 40 acres in area, 576 feet high and covers 10 acres at its top. A long sand "spit" has formed from the head of the bay and, at most times, reaches the rock. On the mainland is the Morro Bay State Park.

MOTHER LODE COUNTRY (See map in back of book)

172—MOUNTAIN OF AGATE: Located 9 miles south of U. S. 80 from Coyote Wells, which is 28 miles west of El Centro. It is almost on the Mexican border and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the end of the road. It is located on a cleft of the Pinto Mountains and is an outcropping of agate jasper which, when polished, makes beautiful beads and ring sets.

173—MT. BRECKENRIDGE: Located 50 miles northeast of Bakersfield, via U. S. 466 and Caliente. Here you may have a wonderful view of the Sierras, with other unsurpassed vistas. The trip up the mountain is very interesting. On this road, in the early days, the mail and stage coaches wound their way and were held up occasionally by Joaquin Murrieta, the famous bandit. You may see an abandoned stage coach station, at the site of the Rock Springs Tavern. Then you climb to the giant pines and pass abandoned saw mills and revived mining camps. In making this trip continue clear to the lookout station for a remarkable view.

174—MT. BULLION: Located 15 miles northwest of Mariposa on State Route 49. It was once called Princeton and was a center of mining activities with a population of over 2,000. It now has about 100 inhabitants. Among the old buildings are the Trabucco Store, built in 1851, and the Marre Store, built in 1862.

175—MT. DIABLO STATE PARK: Located 16 miles east of Walnut Creek, which is 18 miles east of Oakland. A charge of 25c per car is made to drive into the park. The road is narrow and full of curves, making it slow going for about 11 miles, but well worth the trip. The elevation at the top is 3860 feet and a magnificent view may be had of a large part of California. On the observation platform are markers pointing out the distant cities and mountain peaks. There is an excellent view of the Sacramento River and San Francisco Bay. In 1806 a military expedition was sent against the Indians here, known as the "Bolgonos." During the battle a strange figure, with a plumed head-dress, appeared among the Indians and brought them victory. After the battle the spirit disappeared into the mountain. So the Spanish soldiers named it "Mt. Diablo." This is the legend connected with the mountain. Mt. Diablo is the highest point in the Bay Region. (See No. 128.)

176—MT. OPHIR: Located 18 miles northwest of Mariposa on State 49. Here may be seen the ruins of the old Mt. Ophir Mint, built in 1850. It was a private mint, sanctioned by the government, where large hexagonal \$20.00 and \$50.00 gold slugs were coined. The town itself has vanished except for the ruins of this mint and an old store. In the Pony Express Museum, in Arcadia, is an old hand pump fire engine, over 100 years old, and brought around the Horn in 1849. It was used in Mt. Ophir during the gold rush days.

177—MT. PALOMAR OBSERVATORY: Located 39 miles east of Oceanside via State 78, U. S. 395, and Pala. This mountain, at an elevation of 5,568 feet, is the location of the observatory erected for the California Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute Here, in 1939, will be located the world's greatest telescope with its 200 inch lens which will bring the moon within 25 miles of the earth. This "Highway to the Stars" observatory will cost six million dollars. The place is the mecca of thousands of visitors. It will become an important source of news from the sky and scientists from all parts of the world will come to study the universe. Besides the observatory there are a number of cottages, a million gallon water reservoir, a 500,000 gallon water tank, a 25,000 gallon oil tank, a smaller observatory for another telescope and several other buildings. The tube of the telescope will be 20 feet in diameter, 60 feet long and will weigh 125 tons. The mirror will weigh over 16 tons, and will be carried, when finished, by a specially constructed truck of mammoth proportions, up the grade to the observatory.

178—MT. PISGAH: Located south of U. S. Highway No. 66 from 40 miles east of Barstow. Here is a fine example of recent volcanic overflow. The mountain is over 250 feet high with a deep crater at the summit. It is thought that this eruption was less than a thousand years ago. These lava beds are black and full of small holes caused by the escape of steam when the lava was in a molten state. The surface is full of ripples, cracks, fissures and small caves formed by the eruption. There is no automobile road to the craters but it is only a short walk from the highway.

179—MT. ST. HELENA: Located 8½ miles north of Calistoga via State Highway No. 29. It is said to have been named for the Empress of Russia. On its highest peak is the Russian Monument. The mountain is an extinct volcano and has a crater and lava beds. Scientists have estimated that 10,000 years ago it was an active volcano. Five miles south is the Petrified Forest, buried in volcanic ash, from the eruption of this mountain. All trees found here are with their tips away from the mountain and in a direct line with the lava deposits. A tablet to Robert Louis Stevenson may be seen by a short walk from the Inn. It was here he lived with his bride, in 1880, when he wrote "Silverado Squatters." The elevation at the summit is 2960 feet.

180—MT. SHASTA: Located 8 miles east of U. S. Highway No. 99 from Mt. Shasta City. It is noted for its beauty and its snow but mostly for its mountain climbing. The earliest recorded ascent was made by Captain Prince in 1852. The ascent is a 12 mile trip, made in two stages from Mt. Shasta City. Arriving at Shasta Alpine Lodge the night is spent here and reached by foot or horseback. Leaving the Lodge at 2 A.M., reaching Thumb Rock for the sunrise view. Then it is a steady three hours climb to the summit. It is quicker returning

as you slide down portions of the mountain on gunny sacks. The view from the summit is one long to be remembered.

181—MT. SHASTA FISH HATCHERY: Located one mile west of Mt. Shasta City. It is the largest in the world. It covers 17 acres and has five hatchery buildings with a capacity of 450 hatching troughs. It is capable of handling twelve million trout fry each year. There are fifty breeding ponds here. Makes an interesting visit.

MT. VEEDER TREE (See No. 23)

MUD VOLCANOS (See No. 182)

182—MULLET ISLAND: Located on Salton Sea and reached by U. S. Highway No. 99 to Westmoreland, then northeast to Calipatria. In this vicinity are also Paint Pots, Mud Volcanoes and a plant for making Dry Ice. Mullet Island is an upthrust of volcanic rock and located on the San Andreas Fault. On the island is a deep well which produces steam and hot salt water under terrific pressure. The name "Mullet Island" was derived from the fact that great quantities of mullets were caught and shipped from here. The Mud Volcanoes are very interesting and are located west of the road before reaching Mullet Island. Here are many mud cones emitting, at regular intervals, spurts of water thick with mud. Steam arises from many points with a hissing sound. A short distance from Mullet Island are the Paint Pots, hot water springs which spout many different colors instead of mud. The color pigments are used in mineral paints. This place is 240 feet below sea level and makes a very interesting visit. (See 239.)

183—MUROC DRY LAKE: Located 20 miles northeast of Lancaster which is on U. S. Highway No. 6 eight miles north of Palmdale. Here are miles of dry lake bed, as smooth and as hard as a floor. Letting your car out to the limit makes a thrilling and interesting ride. The lake is used as a speed testing ground and many automobile races have been held there. It is also an airplane landing field, the largest in the world. One of the smallest post offices in the state is at Muroc.

184—MURPHY'S: Located nine miles northeast of Angels Camp on State Highway No. 4. Here is an old time town with an interesting history. The Mitchell Hotel, formerly the Sperry Hotel, and still in use, is the one referred to by Bret Harte in his story, "A Night in Wingdam." This place is a fine example of public houses in the gold rush days. The old bar is the same as when the miners, and also Joaquin Murietta, the bandit, lined up for their liquor. In the old door may still be seen the bullet holes as evidence of a gunfight. The hotel register, under date of June 5, 1877, shows the signature of Mark Twain. There are several other interesting old buildings here, among them the I. O. O. F. Hall, the Wells Fargo Building, the Dr. Jones Apothecary Shop, the Compere General Store and the Rollins Store. Eight miles north of Murphys is Sheep Ranch, where Senator Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, lived and worked, laying the foundation of the Hearst fortune. There is an old hotel near the Hearst Mine which is in excellent condition.

MURRAY CANYON (See No. 203)

185—MYSTERY ANGEL MONUMENT: Located 21 miles north-east of Madera. Here is a curiously carved monument, topped with a human-sized figure of an angel. It is a natural granite shaft, eight feet high, and three feet thick. From an overhanging part at the top the face, pinions and torso of an angel has been carved. Below is a face, at the side of which is a panel with the inscription "To J. M. 1841." Exhaustive inquiry has failed to determine by whom, or for what purpose, the carving was done. Digging beneath it has failed to show a grave. It is located in a very inaccessible location and reached by a road that is rough, winding and little more than a trail. It may be moved later to the county park in Madera.

186—NATURAL BRIDGE: Located on Hayfork Creek in Trinity County, nine miles north of Hayfork, which is 64 miles west of Redding via U. S. 299. This bridge, carved from the limestone by action of the water, has a span of 150 feet and is 30 feet high. It was the scene of the "Bridge Gulch Massacre" in 1852, when the killing of a white man resulted in an attack on the Indians camped at the bridge.

About a hundred Indians were killed, the only survivors being two Indian children who were afterwards brought up by the white settlers.

187—NEVADA CITY: Located 29 miles north of Auburn on State Highway No. 49. This is a very interesting example of the old mining towns. It was established in 1849. Millions of dollars in gold were taken from the mines in this section. It is still an old mining town but not a ghost city by any means, as it is again active with a population of 3,000 and a large payroll. Many of the old buildings are still standing and in daily use. Within a radius of five miles are 120 gold mines. Among the most famous are the Empire, North Star, Idaho—Maryland and the Malahoff mines.

188—NEVER DYING REDWOOD TREE: Located on the Elk Valley Cutoff, 10 miles northeast of Crescent City. It is an interesting freak of nature. Here is a fallen tree separated from its roots which has 17 sprout trees growing from the trunk. It is said that some redwood trees will lie for years after falling, without dying.

189—NORTH SAN JUAN: Located 15 miles north of Nevada City on Highway No. 49. This was once a large center of mining activity on the San Juan Ridge. Not a ghost city by any means and still operating in a way. It is a quaint, interesting place, well worth a stop. The rows of old buildings, stores, hotels and saloons bring back the days of '49. There is an old fire house with a dust covered hose cart, said to have been brought around the Horn.

OAKLAND (See No. 426 et seq)

190—OBSIDIAN AND PUMICE BUTTES: Located 10 miles east of U. S. Highway 99 from 11 miles southeast of Kane Springs. Here is a small mountain covered with black obsidian glass, very dark in color. Also all sizes of pumice stone, a residual ash of the obsidian glass. Large pieces of this stone, as large as a barrel, may be picked up and held with two fingers. This pumice is commercially mined here and used in fabricating non-acoustic plaster.

191—OLDEST TREES IN THE WORLD: If you were asked what were the oldest living things in the world you would probably say the Sequoias in Sequoia and General Grant Parks. That is the general impression but is not correct, although they have been thought to be for many years. But scientists have learned that the juniper tree of California is much older. There are many of these trees in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, especially from Mojave to Quincy, and west of Lake Tahoe. They are especially plentiful in Tuolumne County. By the method used in dating trees, by the number of rings, it is shown that the juniper is 100 years older than the oldest of the Sequoias. These trees show a remarkable tenacity to live. They usually grow on the precipitous sides of canyons and along rocky ridges, survive on almost nothing and defy even thirst for an existence. (Ed. Note: The above will, no doubt, start an argument. We will be pleased to answer any questions.)

192—OLDEST WOODEN GARAGE IN THE WORLD: Located on the Redwood Highway at Pepperwood, 35 miles north of Garberville. This is the stump of a large redwood tree from which the center has been cut so that a car may be driven into it.

193—OLD INDIAN VILLAGE: Located on the top of Black Mountain, 5 miles northwest of Garlock, which is 10 miles east of U. S. 6 from 22 miles north of Mojave. Here are the remains of a prehistoric Indian village, one of the oldest in the state, and discovered in 1880. It is thought that this village was once occupied by the same race that built the buried cities of Arizona. It is very interesting but rather hard to reach. Part of it must be made by trail.

OLD MINING TOWNS OF THE MOTHER LODE (See State Highway 49 in index)

194—OLETA: Located six miles east of Plymouth, which is 39 miles east of Sacramento via State Highway No. 16. It was called "Fiddletown" in the early days and was so named because the Missourians who first settled there were always fiddling. The old St. Charles Hotel was the "Fiddletown Hotel" of Bret Harte's story, "An Episode of

Fiddletown." Here you will see the remains of the largest Chinatown in the county, the Chinese store and gambling den among them. Oleta had a large Chinese population in the old days and their houses and tents lined the street, on both sides, for over a mile.

195—OLIVAS ADOBE: Located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of U. S. 101 from just east of the Ventura city limits. This adobe was built in 1841 and is in excellent condition and occupied. It is a long two-story building with balconies and verandas overlooking a walled garden. The grounds are well kept. It was built by Don Raymundo Olivas.

196—ORTEGA ADOBE: Located at 215 West Main Street in Ventura. Here is a very well preserved adobe. As you see it today it is the same as when built in 1857, except for the white paint on the walls. The original tile are on the roof, of which there are no two pieces alike. This tile was made by the Indians from the Ventura Mission. The original rafters may be seen. They were carried by the Indians from the vicinity of Fillmore. In the rear of the building is a large grapevine planted before the adobe was built. The trunk is two feet thick and still produces 500 pounds of grapes annually. The adobe was the home of Emido Ortega.

197—OWENS LAKE: Located three miles east of U. S. 395 from Olancha. This lake, which is now dry, was so impregnated with borax and soda that no animal life could be sustained. In the winter thou sands of wild ducks would settle here but after a few days they were unpalatable. The teamsters and miners operating in this section would souce their clothes in the lake for a few moments and when dried would be as clean as if they had passed through a laundry.

198—PAINTED CAVE: Located 16 miles northeast of Santa Barbara off the San Marcos Pass road. Here in a cave 15 feet in diameter and 8 feet high are interesting Indian rock paintings, prehistoric pictures of men, trees, snakes and many other objects. Admission charged.

199—PAINTED CANYON: This unusually interesting place is reached by following U. S. 99 south through Indio and three miles beyond, keep to the east through Coachella and Thermal to Mecca. Keep east from Mecca for three miles then turn north three miles into the canyon. Then it is necessary to walk as the canyon is too narrow to drive. In fact some of the passages are so narrow only one person may pass through at a time. It is rather a hard trip after you leave the highway but well worth the bad stretch of road. Here is one of Nature's strangest pranks. Here are walls and strange formations of the most beautiful colors imaginable. These formations are of mud, sandstone and rock. Ancient volcanoes and mud geysers have painted these curious formations and the high walls. You seem to be in the midst of a strange world. Side canyons go in every direction and each has something new and amazing to show you. For something out of the ordinary take this trip.

200—PAINTED GORGE: Located 7 miles north of U. S. 80 from 2 miles east of Coyote Wells or 26 miles west of El Centro. The road leads through the desert into Coyote Mountains. Here is a deep cleft in the mountain, the walls of which are marble of various colors. Here are rugged walls tinted in a patchwork of color. Here you may see coral reefs at a high elevation and well preserved. Here also are prehistoric oyster beds of an ancient sea.

PAINT POTS (See No. 182)

PAINTED ROCKS (See No. 110)

201—PALA MISSION: Located 11 miles southeast of Temecula, which is 20 miles southeast of Elsinore. Here is an interesting little Indian village where the San Antonio de Pala Asistencia is located. It is practically the same as a mission. It was founded in 1816. Pala is also on an Indian Reservation. The Indians here came from Warner Hot Springs in 1903. In May or June, of each year, the Indians of this section come here to take part in the various ceremonies such as the "Feast of Corpus Cristi." There are several outdoor altars here and an excellent campanile. The present altar is one brought by the Indians when they were evicted from Warner Ranch. The chapel has a

congregation composed entirely of Indians. Indians even operate the service station there. It is a very interesting place.

202—PALISADES GLACIER: Located 18 miles west of Big Pine, 11 miles up Big Pine Canyon by car and the balance by trail to the foot of the glacier, at the head of Big Pine Canyon. From here comes the real climb and it is not for the weak of heart, limb or lung. Here is the largest glacier in the Sierra Nevada and the most southerly in the United States. A vast, beautiful mass of crunching ice, with deep crevices. This comparatively solid block of ice is about three miles long and one mile wide. It is hundreds of feet deep and a relic of the ice age. The elevation is 13,000 feet above sea level.

203—PALM CANYON: Located six miles south of Palm Springs on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. This canyon is listed as one of America's 12 greatest wonders. The end of the road is reached at "Hermit's Bench." The palms, about 3000 of them, extend for 7 miles up the canyon. It is thought that these palms are remnants of the Tropical Age. They are of the *Washingtonia Filifera* variety and all known palms of this variety are traced to seed from this locality. They are native and there is no knowledge of the same variety growing native anywhere else in the world. Their age is estimated between 1500 and 2000 years. The tallest are about 90 feet high. There are several hot springs in the canyon and an 80 foot waterfall. The Indians make a charge of 25c per car to reach the palms. In the vicinity of Palm Springs are other interesting canyons. Andreas Canyon is noted for its fine palisades, palms and old Indian caves. In Chino Canyon is a warm water spring and fine views. Murray Canyon has interesting rock formations, palms and a stream of pure, cold water. Tauquitz Canyon is a beautiful canyon. The Indians have a hereditary dread of this canyon and its recesses are regarded as the haunt of an ancient God, Tauquitz, and they fear his anger if they should trespass.

204—PARADISE SPRINGS: Located 23 miles northeast of Barstow via the Garlic Springs road. The road winds through picturesque and vivid mountains into Paradise Valley. These springs are but a hole in the ground with natural hot and cold water. Nearby is Steamboat Rock, a huge rock resembling a steamboat. There are many fine specimens of Joshua Trees and odd rock formations. In a canyon nearby is an old gold mine where much pay dirt has been taken out.

205—PARKS BAR: Located on the Yuba River 18 miles east of Marysville via State Highway 20. Here may be seen, almost any day, old time miners, side by side with the amateurs, working the rich gravel bars of the Yuba for stray gold. They still use the primitive tools of the pioneer, the pick, shovel, long tom and pan. In this vicinity, along the Yuba, a more modern method is used by means of a gold dredger. The dirt taken out by these huge "boats" average from 12 to 15 cents per yard. During the past 30 years \$60,000,000 in gold, platinum and other precious metal has been taken from this field. In making this trip be sure and visit Timbuctoo.

206—PATRICK POINT STATE PARK: Located on the coast 28 miles north of Eureka. This is a protective reserve for a great variety of wildflowers, azaleas, tiger lilies and others. Fine coast line and agate beach here.

207—PAUMA INDIAN RESERVATION: Located just north of the Pala-Lake Henshaw road from six miles east of Pala. Here is an interesting Indian community with a chapel and campanile. The chapel is very old and made of adobe. The place is surrounded by orchards and the little Indian village of adobe huts is very interesting.

208—PERCHED ROCK: Located at June Lake, on U. S. 395, close to the highway. This is a massive boulder of granite which weighs approximately 350 tons. It was left by glacial action. There are also many extinct volcano craters found in Mono Basin.

209—PETRIFIED FOREST: Located 12 miles northeast of Santa Rosa and five miles west of Calistoga. Here are huge petrified prehistoric Redwood trees, 12 feet in diameter, 126 feet in length, estimated to have been buried six million years and converted into stone eons ago. In prehistoric times Mt. St. Helena was an active volcano and threw

out volumes of volcanic ash. A heavy deposit buried this great forest and in time the trees turned to solid stone. In all the trees the transmutation from wood to stone has been so perfect that the texture and fibre are completely preserved and the varieties are easily determined. They were first discovered in 1871. The forest covers 40 acres. An admission fee is charged.

210—PETRIFIED FOREST: Located in Last Chance Canyon. Take U. S. Highway No. 6 north from Mojave for 26 miles, turn east and follow dirt road for 7 miles to the forest. Here are the buried remains of a forest millions of years old. Here are great trees, stumps and prehistoric relics. Remains of prehistoric animals have been found here. There is a cave of which the entrance is very interesting. Last Chance Canyon, itself, on the way to the forest, contains many colorful scenes and formations. Mastodon fossils have been found here. Take plenty of water with you.

211—PICACHO: Located 25 miles north of U. S. 80 from Winterhaven, which is 57 miles east of El Centro. This is the remnant of an old mining town located on the banks of the Colorado River. It once had a population of several thousand and produced millions in gold. It was a tough town while it lasted, which was not for long. Here may be seen the ruins of old smelters, a railroad, stamp mill and old buildings. Four miles south, just off the highway, is the large Picacho mining shaft from which great quantities of ore were taken. Five miles west, along the Colorado River, is Bear Gulch, where anyone interested in erosion will find plenty of interest. There are many grotesque statues and pillars, curious formations and narrow canyons. The road between Picacho and Bear Gulch winds through deep canyons with rocks of every color. You will see prospectors still hunting for gold around these mines. Gold was taken from the sand and gravel here by the Indians and Spaniards many years before the discovery at Sutter's Mill.

212—PIEDRAS BLANCAS LIGHTHOUSE: Located on the Roosevelt Highway 50 miles northwest of San Luis Obispo. It was built in 1874. The name is Spanish and derived from the great white rocks nearby in the ocean. One of these rocks, "St. Bernard Rock," resembles a great St. Bernard dog. Before the lighthouse was built the keeper, living on shore, would place a tallow lamp on the dog's head as a warning to ships. It is said, that after the light had been placed and the keeper had gone to bed, pirates would remove the light and place it on shore. Then the ships would plunge into the rock with disastrous results. Many a chest of Spanish gold is said to have been buried beneath the pines at Cambria. A sea-lion colony lives in the rocks off shore.

213—PILOT HILL: Located 10 miles southeast of Auburn on State Highway No. 49. General Fremont blazed his way, with a small band of troupers, across the Rockies and across the Sierra down to Pilot Hill. From the peak he discovered the Sacramento Valley and made his observations that carried him to the Pacific. On August 10, 1870, the first "Order of the Grange" in California was started here and the old Grange Hall still stands.

214—PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT: Located 36 miles south of Hollister via State Highway No. 25 and 35 miles northeast of King City by the same entrance. There is an entrance also from Soledad, on U. S. Highway 101, but the roads do not connect through the Monument. This place is one of the scenic attractions of the State. The scenery varies from dark underground caverns and tunnels, in rock walled canyons, to high peaks with lofty pinnacles that challenge the most experienced mountain climber. These pinnacles were caused by the action of a volcano several million years ago. The coloring of the huge rock formations are outstanding features, red, green, yellow and brown vary with the moods of the season and glisten in the sunlight like so much gold. The "Rocks of Budda" are inspiring. Robbers' Roost, a large cave, is where Vasquez, the notorious bandit, and his band of outlaws, met to divide their loot. The cave was also used by California's most bloodthirsty bandit, Joaquin Murietta. A network of other caves lie under each group of rocks and the trip through requires about one and a half hours. This area is one of the last breeding places of the California Condor, the largest bird in the state.

215—PIONEER MUSEUM: Located in Ventura. Here are ancient relics of the Stone Age and Chumash Indians, gathered mostly from the county. There are paintings hundreds of years old and an excellent display of pistols and swords. Here may be seen part of the original cross planted by Father Serra, in 1769. Pictures of the Mission as it was before the Americans came, and many other interesting things may be seen here.

216—PIONEER OIL REFINERY: Located just west of U. S. Highway No. 6 from one mile north of Newhall. This refinery was originally erected in 1876. The workings are in good condition although very crude compared with the refineries of today. It is marked by a historical marker.

217—PIO PICO ADOBE: Located on U. S. Highway No. 101, just east of Pico, on the south side of the road after crossing the bridge. It is a State Monument. Known as "El Ranchito" this was the home of Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California. It was built in 1826 and was the largest adobe in the state, consisting of 33 rooms. It was here Pico brought his bride after they were married in Los Angeles. A few years ago its walls were fast crumbling, the rooms which had once served as a setting for stately banquets and gay dances were the roosting place for chickens and a stable for horses and cattle. It was a favorite overnight stop for tramps. Vandals carried away some of the fine old doors, the oak for which was carried from San Pedro on the backs of Indians. The old Dutch Oven is gone as is the chapel, the mill for grinding corn, and the olive mill for making olive oil. The Pico Historical Society was formed with the restoration of the fast crumbling walls as their object. It makes a very interesting visit and there is something about it, as one sees it today, that will cause even the most careless onlooker to be thoughtful. The old tree in the front yard was planted by Pico in 1825. The place is open from 1 to 5 P.M. daily except Wednesday.

218—PLACERITA CANYON: Many people are under the impression that the gold discovery at Coloma was the first in California. This is not the case. In Placerita Canyon, at a point five miles northeast of Newhall, Don Francisco Lopez, in 1842, six years before Marshall made his discovery, found the first rich paying gold in the state. A tablet on a large oak tree, across a small creek from the road, commemorates this event. A sign on the highway, placed by the Historical Landmark Society, points to the tree and reads "Oak of the Golden Dream." Lopez had stopped to rest at this place and pulled up some wild onions on the roots of which he found the gold. The first gold shipped out of California to the United States Mint was sent in 1845 by Don Abel Stearns and were nuggets found by Lopez and handed over the counter of Stearns' store in exchange for merchandise. This store, known as "Don Abel's Palacio," was located on Main Street, Los Angeles, where the Baker Block was later built. This find by Lopez caused a good sized gold rush and over \$80,000 in gold was taken from the canyon. Gold was also found in San Gabriel Canyon and for some time \$12,000 in gold was washed out here weekly. And before the find at Placerita Canyon, many years before, the Mission Fathers from the San Gabriel Mission found gold in this canyon. Some of this gold was made into a ring by one of the Mission Fathers. Gold is also said to have been found, in small quantities, in Piru Canyon, Ventura county, in 1837, and taken from the San Felician mine. (See No. 54.)

219—PLACERVILLE: Located 51 miles east of Sacramento on U. S. Highway No. 50. This was the old "Hangtown" of pioneer days. It was on the Overland Stage and Pony Express route. On April 3, 1860, Harry Roff, a Pony Express rider, mounted his snow-white horse and made the initial Pony Express trip from Sacramento to Placerville, 55 miles at that time, in two hours and forty-five minutes. The old "Hangtown Bell" still hangs in the city. It was used to call the vigilantes in the old days. A block east of the court house is the site of the shop where J. M. Studebaker, of automobile fame, and known as "Wheelbarrow John," made wheelbarrows. An old oak tree, "Hangman's Tree," stood across the street from the present Raffles Hotel, known in those days as the Carey House. In front of this hotel, in the old days, was where the horses were changed for the Overland Stages. Hank Monk, the stage driver, was one of the original characters

in Mark Twain's story, "Roughing It." From the balcony of the Carey House, Horace Greeley made a speech in 1859. At the corner of Washington and Ravine Streets, stands the old Wilcox Warehouse. This was used as a depot by the stage coach lines when the Placerville-Lake Tahoe road was a toll road. Several large fortunes were started in Placerville. J. M. Studebaker failed as a miner and then started making wheelbarrows. Mark Hopkins, namesake of the hotel by that name in San Francisco, was a grocer in Placerville. There are many brick buildings here erected in 1852.

220—PLUTO'S CAVE: Located at Sheep Ranch, 20 miles north of Mt. Shasta City and east of U. S. 99. Here is a long cavern formed by the flow of molten lava after the upper surface had cooled and hardened. It is a mile long, 30 feet wide and 50 feet high. Even on the hottest day it is always cool in this cavern.

221—POTTER CREEK CAVE: Located just east of U. S. Highway No. 99 from Baird on the road to Copper City. This cave has yielded fossil remains of 225 distinct species, including the mastodon, elephant, giant sloth, extinct lion, cave bear and many other animals.

222—PRAIRIE CREEK STATE PARK: Located nine miles north of Orick on the Redwood Highway. Here is a heavy stand of redwoods, hemlock and spruce. Also a dense growth of ferns. One of the last bands of Roosevelt Elk is located here.

223—PREHISTORIC ANIMAL TRACKS: Located in the Fish Creek Mountains, 22½ miles southwest of U. S. Highway No. 99 from Kane Springs via Harper Well. Here, in what was once the bed of a stream, millions of years ago, mammoth animals came to drink and left footprints in the sand which hardened by some process of Nature. There are many of these tracks of all sizes and descriptions, some in the solid sandstone and some lying loose on the hillside. Do not attempt this trip without complete information and carry plenty of water. Secure the information at the English Village Inn in El Centro.

224—PRIEST STATION: Located on State Highway No. 120, 43 miles east of Oakdale. In the fifties prospectors used this place as a base of supplies. At the foot of Priest's Grade, five miles west, was located Stevens Bar. The old Priest Hotel here was world famous and here miners stopped on the journey from the mountains to the bay region. In this hotel was a fifty foot ballroom where social gatherings were held and patronized by the miners from miles around. The rocks that were in the old building may be seen today as terraces on the hillside. There are many abandoned mines in the section. A remarkable view of seven counties may be seen from Priests.

QUARTZ (See No. 126)

225—QUICKSILVER MINE: Located at New Indria, 35 miles southwest of Mendota via State Highway No. 180 and 65 miles southeast of Hollister via State Highway 180 to Panoche and then south. This mine, discovered in 1852, has produced 38,000,000 pounds of mercury, worth \$38,000,000. Mercury is obtained from cinnabar and is used for making mercury caps for guns (a very necessary article in making these caps), for electric clocks, barometers, drugs, X-Ray tubes and for many other purposes. It is the largest such mine in America, and one of the few in the world. The mines at New Almaden, 14 miles south of San Jose, although not being worked extensively at present, is the second largest deposit in America, and has been worked for 150 years. Its discovery was made by tracing where the native Indians, years before the Spaniards discovered this valley, obtained the cinnabar ore for red pigment, which they called "mohetka," and with which they adorned their bodies. Another mine in Lake County yielded \$4,000,000.

RAINBOW FALLS (See No. 70)

226—RAIN ROCK: Located on the Trinity River in Sugar Valley, four miles north of Hoopa. The Indians of the Hoopa Reservation think this rock controls rain, and Indian festivities and ceremonials are held there to appease the diety of weather.

RAMONA BOWL (See No. 110)

227—RANDSBURG: Located 35 miles northeast of Mojave via Cantil. This has long been the only exclusive mining camp in Southern California, where the real frontier and real California continues to exist more like the old days of '49. Since the Yellow Aster mine was discovered in 1895 this mine has produced over \$16,000,000. Visitors are welcome to visit this mine and see the large stamp mills in operation. The Kelley Mine is the largest producing silver mine in the world. Gold, silver and tungsten are mined in this field. There are many of the old time buildings here and all retain the glamorous atmosphere of the past. A hotel is located here which has been open continuously since the camp was founded.

228—RANZELL PINNACLES: To reach these pinnacles go north from Baker on the Death Valley road for 45 miles, then east over the Tecopa road for 8 miles, then turn left for a half mile. An unusual collection of pinnacles that were photographed by Walter Ranzell and showed, in the pictures, 175 different people and animals of all kinds and positions. Since taking this picture neither Ranzell or anyone else has ever been able to duplicate the effect. Pictures have been made at the same time of day, year, and even at the same temperature. It is a phenomena which has puzzled scientists. Copies of the original picture are in the museum at Los Angeles.

RATTLESNAKE BAR (See No. 8)

229—READING ADOBE: Located on the west bank of the Sacramento River, 4 miles east of U. S. 99 from Cottonwood. Here is a plot of ground sacred to historical memories of Northern California. Here stands a venerable adobe building, the oldest north of Sutter's Fort, under whose now crumbling portals walked many great men of history. General Bidwell, General Fremont, General Sutter, Peter Lassen, Joaquin Miller and Pearson Barton Reading, the original owner. The building was erected in June, 1847, and was the first county seat of Shasta County. Neglected and forgotten this once honored building is now falling into decay.

230—RED ROCK CANYON: Located 25 miles north of Mojave on U. S. No. 6. Here are many magnificent specimens of erosion which consist of high cliffs carved by erosion and the wind driven sands into great pillared temples and fantastic forms. There are many queer shapes of men and animals. Among the noted formations are the Phantom City, the Acropolis, the Pillars of Hercules, the Heads of Cerberus, the Lady at the Organ, White House Cliffs, Sun Temple, Capitol Rock, Liberty Dome and the Gathering of the Clan. The Great Temple, with its kneeling, shrouded figures, is very impressive. This canyon was the center of much activity during the gold rush days and millions of dollars in gold came from the tunnels.

231—REDWOOD HIGHWAY: This is U. S. Highway No. 101 between San Francisco and the Oregon line. Ninety per cent of the world's redwoods are found in the Redwood Empire. The real redwood section starts at Cummings, 180 miles north of San Francisco. Roads lead in every direction to interesting places. Most of the redwood groves are state parks and created to protect these trees, which cover 1,500,000 acres. These ancient forest giants reach a height of 364 feet, a diameter of 25 feet and are 3,000 years old. There are a dozen of these State Parks. From south to north they are as follows: Hickey Grove, Richardson Grove, Holbrook and Whittemore Groves, Lane Grove, Stephens Grove, Bolling Grove, Williams and Gould Groves, Humboldt Grove, Upper Bull Creek and North Dyerville Flat, Prairie Creek, Del Norte Coast and Hiouchi Groves. See Index, San Francisco to Oregon Line, U. S. 101, for the interesting places along this highway.

232—RHODODENDRON RESERVE: This Kruse Reserve is located 18 miles north of Jenner on the coast. Here may be seen, in late May and early June, magnificent rhododendrons in bloom which grow from 20 to 30 feet high. This is a State Park.

233—RICH BAR: Located on the Feather River Highway 28 miles northwest of Quincy. This is the location of one of the richest gold camps in the history of California. It became a thickly populated camp soon after the discovery of gold when three men took \$36,000 in gold from the ground in four days. Over \$44,000,000 was dug in this section,

which is located on the banks of the Feather River, at an elevation of 2,400 feet. It was at this camp that the famous "Dame Shirley" letters were written by Mrs. Louis Clappe, in 1851.

234—RIPON CARD PARTY: Held at Ripon, 10 miles north of Modesto on U. S. 99. Here is the world's largest card party which has been held every year since 1925, usually on the third Saturday evening in July. Two city blocks are roped off for this event where from 500 to 750 card tables are placed under flood lights. There are from 2000 to 3000 players and it is very interesting to see this immense crowd get up and move to the proper table at a signal after each game.

RIVERSIDE and vicinity (See No. 417)

235—ROBBER'S CAVE: Located on the beach near Avila, 5 miles north and 4 miles west of Pismo Beach. Here is Arch Rock and old Robbers' Cave which was the hiding place for the loot of old time bandits. It is said that some of this treasure is still buried there and often you may see treasure seekers digging for it but without success. Near here is old Cave Landing, which was used by the padres to place their tallow and grain aboard ships. These goods were let down from the cliffs with a rude crane. Later, when settlers began to come into this section, sailing vessels stopped there and the pioneers climbed rope ladders to the top of the cliff after being brought to shore in rowboats.

236—ROOP'S CABIN: Located just north of Susanville on the Alturas road. This was the first house in Lassen County, built in 1854. It was an emigrant station and later used as a fort in the Boundary Line War with Utah before Nevada became a separate territory in 1861. It was the first California home of Isaac Roop who was associated with Peter Lassen in the "Boundary War."

237—ROUGH AND READY: Located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Grass Valley on State Highway No. 20. This old mining town, now practically deserted, is 90 years old. The founders proclaimed the site an independent state but secession was soon forgotten. This place was the locale of Bret Harte's story, "The Millionaire of Rough and Ready." The place was named by soldiers of the south after their commander, "Rough and Ready" Zachary Johnson. Lotta Crabtree, as a child, sang and danced here for the miners, in a blacksmith shop.

238—SACRAMENTO: Located 47 miles north of Stockton on U. S. Highway 99. Is the Capital of California and the largest interior city in the state. It was founded in 1844, although Sutter's Fort was erected in 1839. (See Sutter's Fort.) The State Capitol is located in Capitol Park which contains 1,000 varieties of plant life gathered from all sections of the world. Crocker Art Gallery contains the largest and most valuable collection of art treasures west of Chicago. The old Wells-Fargo building on 2nd St. is still standing as is the old Stanford Store on "K" Street, the old Post Office at 7th and "K" Streets the Western Hotel, at 209 "K" Street, erected in 1854 although part of it dates back to 1845; The Booth Store, 1023 Front Street, was operated by Newton Booth, the 11th governor of California. The building at 220 "K" Street is historic for the reason that here was the office of the Central Pacific Railroad where C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker financed and built the western end of the first railroad into California, the last spike of which was driven on May 10, 1869. Opposite the Zoo in Wm. Land Park, is the site of old Sutterville, laid out in 1844 by Capt. John A. Sutter. One of the original buildings, built in 1843, and known as the Sutterville Brewery, still stands. At 10th and "I" Streets is the historic old Engine House built in 1858. At 3rd and "I" Streets is the old Sacramento Theater, opened in 1853. Among those who played there were John Booth, Old Bull, Maurice Strakosh, Madame Anna Bishop and the Robinson Family. Near the city limits is the State Cemetery, which is also a State Monument, and the final resting place of many who helped make the history of California.

239—SALTON SEA: Located along U. S. Highway No. 99 between Indio and Westmoreland. This was once part of the Gulf of California. The silt carried down by the Colorado River gradually formed a delta and sand barriers across the basin and converted the upper end into an inland sea which gradually dried up leaving great deposits of salt. Later the Colorado again broke through, flooding this depression and

making once more an inland sea which has remained although gradually disappearing by evaporation. It is 250 feet below sea level. On the southeast side are the Mullet Island Mud Volcanoes and Geysers. (See No. 182.) The sea is the lowest body of water in the western hemisphere. It covers an area of 35 by 14 miles. Before the lake was formed the British operated salt works here.

SAN DIEGO and Vicinity (See No. 460)

240—SAN ANDREAS: Located 30 miles northwest of Sonora on State Highway No. 49. It is still an old time mining town with its narrow streets and old time atmosphere. In the chamber of commerce museum may be seen many interesting relics of the early days. The ruins of the old Metropolitan Hotel, built in 1859 and destroyed by fire in 1926, may be seen here. In the bar room of this hotel, it is claimed, by San Andreans, took place the original scene of Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog of Calaveras" episode. Among the old buildings still to be seen are the Agostino Building, the Cassinelli Adobe and the old Friederberger Building. Southeast of town are the sites of Scratch Gulch and Brandy Flat, both of which were prosperous gold camps, but now merely names. Brandy Flat was a popular stopping place for the "Argonauts." Eight miles east is Mountain Ranch, formerly called Eldorado, another rich placer ground and notorious as a wild mining camp. At Poverty Flat, 3 miles north of Mountain Ranch, is where "Old Man Follinsbee" the father of the "Lily of Poverty Flat" of Bret Harte's story, was supposed to have lived. Three miles farther north is Whiskey Slide, a thriving quartz camp in the fifties. It is said that the name was given to this camp because of the fact that when the miners would fill up on jackass brandy they would slide down a steep incline nearby.

241—SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA: Located on Barton Hill two miles northwest of Redlands via Brookside Ave. and Barton Ave. This was a branch of the San Gabriel Mission and first founded May 10, 1810 and built on the Rancherita La Politina between Colton and Urbita Springs. In 1812 the Indians destroyed both the mission and the ranch. In 1819 a new chapel was built on the Rancho San Bernardino, 1½ miles west of the present buildings, which were begun in 1830 as a link in a proposed inland mission chain. This idea was abandoned in 1834 and this was the last structure erected by mission authority in California. The buildings have been restored. One now is a museum and through a section of glass may be seen some of the original adobe wall. A new bell tower has been erected and an old bell hanger may be seen containing a small bell that was sent back to Spain and returned here. In one of the new buildings is a chapel. Just north may be seen the old "zanja", or water ditch, built in 1819. Visitors are welcome.

242—SANCTUARY OF THE PINES: Located on the north slope of Frazier Mountain, 12 miles west of U. S. Highway 99 from 3 miles north of Gorman. This is a very attractive spot at an elevation of 6,000 feet, surrounded by natural forest and easy of access. In this forest habitat coniferous trees from all parts are being planted. The initial planting was a small grove of redwoods in memory of Luther Burbank. A tablet was erected there at the time.

243—SAND HILLS: Located on U. S. 80 forty miles east of El Centro. Here is a range of rolling sand hills, known as the "Sahara of America." Here most of the desert motion pictures of the "Beau Geste" and "Under Two Flags" types, are filmed. Along these hills may be seen remnants of the old plank road over which the early automobile tourist had to travel. Owing to the few turnouts and the narrowness of the plank road it was a good thing that the automobilist of those days had more consideration for his fellow traveler than today or some of those cars would still be there.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA (See No. 426)

SAN GABRIEL (See Los Angeles section and Missions)

SAN JOSE and vicinity (See No. 492)

244—SAN LUIS HOUSE: Located on the Pacheco Pass road 13 miles east of Los Banos. This old adobe was one of the original structures of the old San Luis Gonzaga Rancho and erected in 1825. At one

time it was a stage coach station. It was also a stopping place for many of the early California bandits, Joaquin Murietta, Juan Soto and Tiburcio Vasquez. This highway is State No. 152.

SAN MARCOS PASS (See No. 97)

245—SAN PASQUAL BATTLEFIELD: Located 7 miles east of Escondido via "A" Street. This place is a State Monument. Here, in 1846, the native Californians, under Andreas Pico, fought against General Kearney and his American forces. This battle was one of the bloodiest, for the size of it, that American troops fought outside of the Indian Massacre. Spent, worn and footsore, a detachment of regular troops had, after crossing the desert, reached Warners Ranch and marched on towards San Diego. In the narrow San Pasqual Valley they were met by General Pico, with a superb body of horsemen, recruited mostly from the ranchos. Armed with lances and such weapons as the country afforded, the Californians fiercely rushed the Americans, who were meagerly supplied with artillery. After severe losses Kearney rallied his men on top of a cone-like hill from which Kit Carson, the famous scout, slipped out in the darkness and returned with reinforcements from San Diego. This hill, known as Starvation Hill, now stands with its image reflected in the waters of a fine irrigation lake. The battle took place December 7, 1846. There are two monuments here.

SANTA BARBARA and vicinity (See No. 505)

246—SANTA CRUZ: Located 34 miles southwest of San Jose via State Highway 17. This "City of the Holy Cross" was founded by the Franciscan fathers in 1769, although it's history dates back to 1542 when Cabrillo, discoverer of California, first sighted the forest crowned Santa Cruz Mountains, which form a background for Monterey Bay. In 1602 Sebastian Vizcaino entered this bay. On October 17, 1769, Portola, on his march to San Francisco Bay, set up a cross on the banks of the Santa Lorenzo River, where the city of Santa Cruz now stands. The Santa Cruz Mission was established in 1791 and was rebuilt, in replica, in 1932. It contains many vestments and other relics of the original mission. There are many state parks in the vicinity. The Santa Cruz Big Trees Park, five miles northwest, has trees more than 300 feet high and .65 feet in circumference.

247—SANTA CRUZ ARCH ROCKS: Located along Cliff Drive in Santa Cruz. The constant wearing of the water on these peculiar part rock, part dirt formations eventually forms an opening, which gradually grows larger. Some of the arches which a number of years ago were the subject for many a photograph, and one was the location of a wedding, are now entirely broken down. However, there are a number of these interesting arches at present, the two outstanding ones being at Swanton Beach State Park.

248—SANTA MARGARITA RANCHO ADOBE: Located just east of the north limits of Oceanside. The first record of this adobe appears in a report of Fray Antonio Peyri, of the Mission San Luis Rey, in October, 1827. It is a spacious and beautiful place and is one of the few remaining Spanish or Mexican land grants still intact. On the coast is the ruins of the old adobe Asistencia of San Pedro.

249—SAVAGE MONUMENT: Located on the north bank of the Fresno River 16 miles northeast of Madera via the River Road. It stands over the grave of Major James D. Savage and also marks the location of the last of four trading posts built by him in the gold rush days. The first post was built in 1849 near what is now Wawona. This was attacked by the "Yo Semity" Indians. He moved to Agua Fria, first county seat of Mariposa County. Later he built another store on the Fresno River which was also attacked by the Indians. The fourth was built where the monument now stands. Savage was killed on the Kings River Reservation and his body was later re-buried at the trading post. The monument was brought from Connecticut around the Horn on a sailing vessel and then by ox team to where it now stands. There is no public road, at present, to the place although one may be built. The monument may be seen from a distance of two miles however.

250—SAWED OFF TREE: Located in Balch Park, 44 miles northeast of Porterville. Over 45 years ago some would-be lumberjack

sawed through this tree, started to make the undercut to drop it, became scared and left it. There it has stood for all these years, entirely sawd off, perfectly balanced on the stump. The tree is 12 feet in diameter, where it is sawed, and 130 feet high. The surrounding trees protect it from the wind and there it stands.

251—SAWMILL FLAT: Located 3 miles north of Sonora. This place once had a population of over 800 and was an important lumber supply point for the mines in the vicinity. Here may be seen the cabin of "Uncle Dan" Graham, the "Poet of Saw Mill Flat." Here also was one of the haunts of Joaquin Murieta, the outlaw, who ran a monte game here in 1852. He lived in a little cabin half mile away where he would hide from the law. The historic "Battle of Saw Mill Flat" took place when a party of miners dragged an old cannon here in the hopes of frightening the Mexicans into revealing the hiding place of Murieta. The Mexicans fled from the cannonade and spread the news that a battle was raging. Such was the famed "battle".

SCOTTY'S CASTLE (See No. 65)

252—SECOND GARROTTE: As it is known, is located on State Highway No. 120, 49 miles east of Oakdale. Here is Bret Harte's cabin, which was the home of Chaffee and Chamberlain, the "Tennessee and His Pard" of Harte's story by that name. As you remember, the tale immortalizes the Damon and Pythias friendship of these two men who lived here for many years, happy and contented until Chaffee, at the age of 80, died. For three years the heartbroken Chamberlain survived him and then killed himself with his musket. The name "Second Garrottee" was probably derived from the huge "Hangman Tree". (See No. 22-108.)

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK (See 516)

253—SHASTA: Located 6 miles west of Redding on U. S. Highway No. 299. This was once a colorful and thriving pioneer town and settled during the gold rush days. It soon became a lively mining center and in 1851 became the seat of Shasta County. In the ruins of the old court house may be seen the steel cells that once imprisoned such desperadoes as "Shorty Hayes" and "Sheet Iron Jack". It is said that Joaquin Miller was once incarcerated here and escaped with the help of an Indian maid. The oldest Masonic Lodge in California is located here, and in the vaults of the building many priceless relics are stored, among them the first Masonic charter issued to California and brought across the plains by Peter Lassen. The old town, once so important, with a population of over 10,000, is now nearly deserted. The long stretches of wooden sidewalks have crumbled, the old buildings are empty, the iron doors hang on their hinges, but the atmosphere of '49 still remains. In 1852 Shasta was the largest city north of San Francisco. It makes an interesting stop.

254—SHAW'S FLAT: Located two miles northwest of Sonora. It was named for Mandeville Shaw who planted the first orchard in this vicinity in 1849. Gold was discovered here shortly after and in 1850 the place was swarming with miners. Among these was Jim Fair, for whom the Fairmont Hotel, in San Francisco, was named. On a hill near town stands an old bell, brought by the miners so they could start and stop work at the same time. It was also used to call the miners to Judge Lynch's court. The old Mississippi House is still standing and a short distance away is an old fireplace, all that is left of the cabin of "Uncle Tom" Gilman, a negro slave who came to California to secure enough gold to buy his freedom.

SHEEP RANCH (See No. 184)

SHINGLE SPRINGS (See No. 83)

255—SIERRA CITY: Located 12 miles northeast of Downieville on State Highway No. 49. Here is a historic old mining town with many of the old buildings, including the Wells Fargo building, still standing. Also the Busch building built in 1871. The old fire house is interesting.

256—SILK WORM PLANTATION: Located 6 miles northwest of Escondido on U. S. 395, near San Marcos. Here are located 200,000 mulberry trees which supply food for millions of silk worms. The

plantation has all of the fifty varieties of mulberry trees which have been found to be the best for silk worm feeding. These trees came from many countries and are indigenous to the Himalayan Mountains. The leaves are used as feed for the worms and each eats 50 times its own weight in leaves. At maturity they are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. When fully grown they stop eating, crawl on the mulberry twigs, which have been placed there for that purpose, and start to spin their cocoons. The silk constitutes about one-fifth of the total weight of the worker. There are a number of mulberry trees in Fairmount Park, Riverside, planted in 1868, when this section was intended as a silk center. No admittance to plantation.

257—SILVER MOUNTAIN: Located 36 miles east of Angels Camp on State Highway No. 4. Here are the ruins of a historic old town established in 1863. It had a population of 3000 at one time. Today there are only two of the old buildings standing. The old stone building was the jail and the red one was a hotel. The town once boasted several hotels and stores.

258—SLAUGHTER ADOBE: Located 5 miles south of Chino. Here is an interesting old time adobe built in 1807 by Bernardo Yorba on the Rancho Buena Vista. F. M. Slaughter purchased the place in 1868. It has been fully restored.

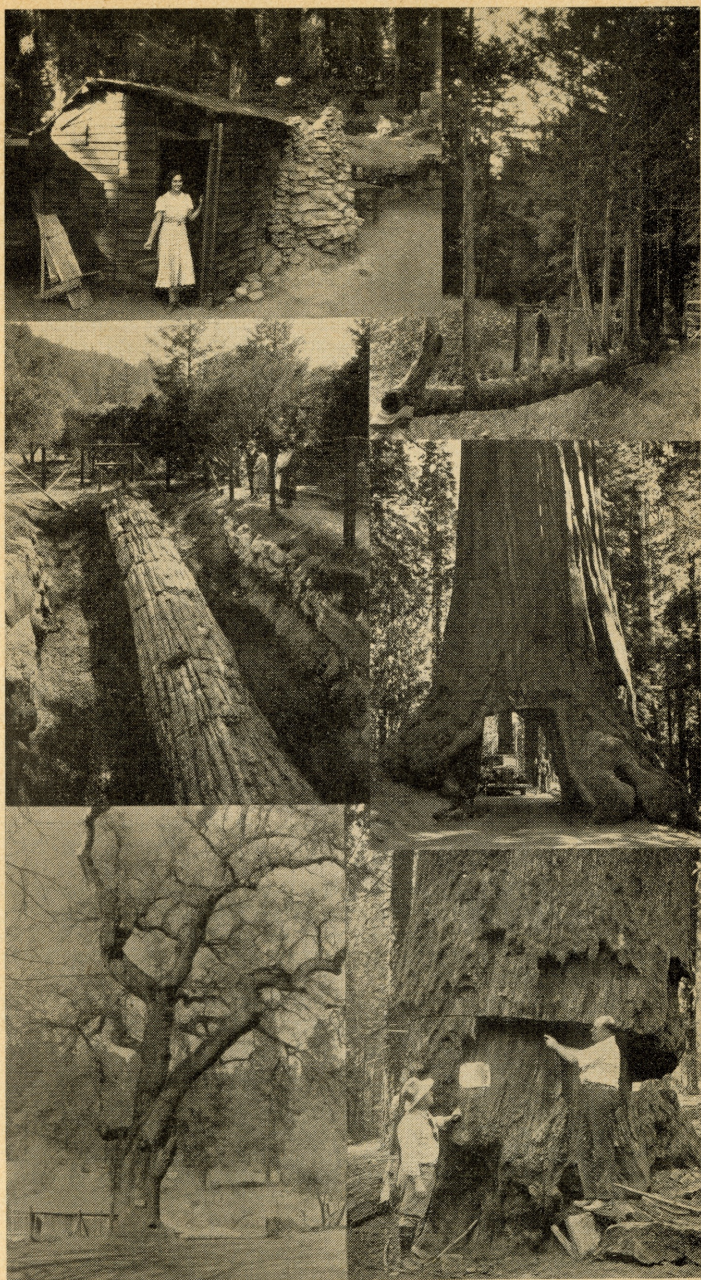
259—SISQUOC CHURCH: Located 13 miles southeast of Santa Maria via the Los Olivos road. Here, on a knoll overlooking Sisquoc Valley, is a little gray church back of which is a small cemetery in which sleeps Benjamin Foxen, whose discovery of San Marcos Pass and his piloting of John C. Fremont and his soldiers over the pass in 1846 to capture Santa Barbara and elude the Mexican soldiers lying in ambush for him in Gaviota Pass, changed the destiny of California by preventing this State from becoming a British Colony. It is a shrine to which annual pilgrimages are made. This little house of worship was planned by Foxen and here the Franciscan Mission friars would come to preach, celebrate marriages and baptisms and to bury the dead. This tiny, historic church, isolated and neglected for many years, has been restored and it may be made a historic landmark. It was built in 1875. (See No. 97.)

260—SMALLEST EXCLUSIVE POST OFFICE IN THE U. S.: Located at De Luz, which is 10 miles northwest of U. S. 395 from Fall Brook. This little building is but eight feet square and is a fully equipped post office serving the ranches in the vicinity. Another post office, nearly as small, is located at Hodge, on U. S. 66.

261—SMARTSVILLE: Located 21 miles east of Marysville on State Highway No. 20. Here is an old time mining town, once a lively place and now with but 85 people left in the vicinity. The old Masonic Hall, built during the gold rush days at Rose's Bar, was moved here and is still in use. Just west of town near the highway, is the old Empire Stage Coach Barn, built in 1852 and still in good condition. The timber for the framework of this barn was hewn from large trees and only wooden pegs were used to fasten them together. There has been considerable gold dredging operations in the vicinity. Just north of town is Sucker's Flat, once a wealthy mining camp. Now a ghost town with one lone house as a reminder of the past.

262—SONOMA: Located 15 miles west of Napa on State Highway No. 12. This is a very historic town. It was here the last mission was founded, in 1823, and was the most northerly of the missions. The old original chapel and a wing of the convent still stand and near them hangs one of the old mission bells. Located around the Plaza are several of the old adobe buildings. Here is the "Blue Wing Saloon", the first hotel north of San Francisco. It was also a noted gambling house. Joaquin Murietta, the notorious bandit, was a frequent guest here. Here is the Bear Flag Monument, at the actual site of the Bear Flag raising at the time of the Revolution in 1846. On the north side is the old Vallejo Adobe now a museum (See No. 293) and also a State Monument. The Fitch House, on the Plaza, was built in 1836 and the Ray House, built in 1846, had as guests such men as Generals Grant, Sheridan and Sherman. (See No. 415.) The old Mexican Barracks may be seen, built in 1836 and used by Mexican troops and also

UNUSUAL TREES



LEFT ROW—TOP TO BOTTOM: Tharp Cabin Tree, No. 521. Petrified Tree, No. 209. Hangman's Tree, No. 108. RIGHT ROW—TOP TO BOTTOM: Never Dying Redwood Tree, No. 188. Wawona Tunnel Tree, No. 530. Sawed Off Tree, No. 250.

There Are Many Other Interesting and Odd Trees Shown Throughout the Book, Some of Them Very Historical

by General Stevenson's troops. It was here where the Bear Flag was made in 1846. Three miles north via State Highway No. 12, is the old Hooker Home, once owned by "Fighting Tom" Hooker. This little cottage, shipped from Norway, is well preserved.

263—SONORA: Located 37 miles east of Oakdale via State Highway No. 120. Known as the "Queen City of the Southern Mines" it was settled in 1848 by Mexicans from the province of Sonora, Mexico, hence its name. In this now lively city are many reminders of the gold rush days. The old Bauman Brewery, across from the High School, supplied beer to the 50 saloons along the main street in the old days. The St. James Episcopal Church may still be seen. It was built in 1859 and is the oldest Episcopal Church in the state. There is the old Morgan Mansion standing over the tunnels of the Bonzana Mine where, in 1870, \$300,000 in gold was taken out in one week. The town was a lively one and had a large population. Cabins lined the road, on both sides, from Sonora to Columbia, four miles away. Justice at that time was of a strange nature and dispensed by an "Alcade." A Mexican stole a pair of leggings. He was fined three ounces of gold dust while the owner was fined one ounce for making the complaint. A poor man stole a mule from a more wealthy man. The owner was made to pay both the fine and the court costs. The old City Hall is still standing as is the Odd Fellows Hall, the old Dorsay House and the Wells Fargo Building.

264—SPRINGFIELD: Located four miles northwest of Sonora. This place once had a population of over 4000 but now the old Plaza, once surrounded by hotels and stores, houses but four or five families. Near the historic schoolhouse, once a church, is the old Kelly Saloon, with its dance hall on the upper floor. The owner of this saloon owned a peach orchard from which he sold the fruit to the miners at 50c each. In 1850 the road from here to Columbia, a distance of two miles, was lined with buildings on both sides of the road.

265—STATE GAME FARM: Located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Chino via Central Avenue, near the Los Serranos Country Club. This farm is operated from the money derived from fish and game licenses. Here are a large number of valley and desert quail and over 16,000 of these birds are planted each season. Chukar partridge from Asia are also raised here. The raising of these birds is an experiment for game birds for California. Over 3000 were planted last year. They are very fast flyers and make an excellent game bird. The farm is open from 8 to 5 every day and visitors are welcome. There is another similar farm at Yountville, 9 miles north of Napa on State Highway No. 29.

266—STOCKTON: Located 47 miles south of Sacramento on U. S. Highway No. 99. Stockton was founded in 1847 and was a thriving village before Marshall discovered gold in the race at Sutter's Mill. It was founded by Charles M. Weber and was first known as Weber Settlement and later as Tuleburg. As soon as the gold discovery was made, with the mining activities following, it became the main outfitting point for the entire Southern Mines area. Miners by the thousands outfitted themselves here and wagon trains operated continuously carrying supplies to the many mining camps that later became thriving cities themselves. The present name was given to the city in honor of Commodore Robert Field Stockton. The old Weber House stands at Main and Center Streets. Other old buildings are the '49 Drug Store and the Odd Fellows Building. It is now one of the principal cities of the State and, strange as it may seem, from its location, is an important seaport, open to all types of ocean going vessels. Ships from the seven seas regularly discharge and load cargoes.

267—STONE FORT: Located on the Oakdale-Sonora Road just south of Yosemite Junction, which is 26 miles northeast of Oakdale. These ruins of the old fort are where the miners, in the old days, barricaded themselves against invaders. Table Mountain, mentioned so many times in Bret Harte's stories, may be seen for miles along this highway.

268—STUMP TREE: Located at Fort Dick, nine miles north of Crescent City. Here is a spruce tree growing out of a 20 foot redwood stump. The parasite tree is about 20 inches in diameter.

269—SURPRISE VALLEY: Located in the extreme northeastern part of the state and reached by driving directly east from Alturas over the Cedarville road. The valley lies between the California-Nevada state line and the rugged Warner Mountains. It derives its name from the fact that gold seekers, in the days of '49, came suddenly out of the desert wastes of Nevada into this beautiful and fertile valley. On the east side of the valley are located many hot springs, steam from which may be seen for miles. Near Eagleville are located open air baths fed with water from these springs. Just north of Eagleville is Lake City, a beautiful little mountain village almost buried beneath masses of fragrant foliage. Fort Bidwell is located in the extreme north end of the valley. A large military post was maintained here until the end of the last century, when it was turned into an Indian reservation and school. These barracks now house the children and grandchildren of the Indian warriors who formerly fought against the soldiers stationed there. Cedarville was originally a stopping place for the early emigrant trains. Later it was an Indian trading post.

270—SUSANVILLE: Located 108 miles east of Red Bluff via State Highway No. 36. The first house here was built by Isaac N. Roop and the place was first called "Roopstown." It was changed to Susanville in 1868 and was named for Roop's daughter Susan. Roop and Peter Lassen organized the "Territory of Notagua" here, in 1856, which caused the "Sage Brush War." This was over the disputed boundary line between California and Nevada. Peter Lassen settled on a ranch 4½ miles southeast of town where the house and two monuments erected to him may be seen today. The monuments are located at his grave. Roop's original house is just north of town on the Alturas road.

271—SUTTER BUTTES: Located 10 miles west of Marysville. Here is a curious formation of rocks and earth rising 2480 feet and covering 14,000 acres. They are linked with the romance of the state's secession from Mexican rule. General Fremont and Kit Carson, with their band of explorers, sought the protection of these buttes on a march from the Modoc country in the early forties. It was here they planned armed resistance against Mexico. While secret council was being held here the Bear Flag was raised in Sonoma. Fremont and his band hurried there to participate in the independence of California. A natural gas field has been located here.

272—SUTTER CREEK: Located four miles northwest of Jackson on State Highway No. 49. It was named for General John A. Sutter, who built his first sawmill on the creek where the town is located. This town, now with a population of 1000, was one of the active mining towns in the old days and retains much of the atmosphere of the past. The Union Mine, located here, produced for Leland Stanford, who founded Stanford University, the money he invested in the Central Pacific Railroad from which he made his fortune. Among the old buildings still standing are the Alvinza-Hayward Building, the John Keys Building and the old Masonic Hall.

273—SUTTER FORT: Located at 28th and "L" Streets in Sacramento. Founded by Capt. John A. Sutter in 1839, it was the first outpost of white civilization in the great interior of California. The place was then called "New Helvetia." It started out to be a Swiss colony. This fort was the stopping place of the emigrants after crossing the Sierras. In 1848 it was the only settlement of importance in the interior of the state. It was the western terminus of the overland wagon trains and the largest and richest trading post in the west. The same cannon that guarded the fort when it was first erected may be seen there today. The fort, now restored to its original form, is maintained as a State Museum to house a collection of priceless relics of Pioneer and Gold Rush days. Here may be seen the old prairie schooners which blazed the first trails, the ore wagons and the stage coaches which transported the millions in gold from the Mother Lode. Here are saddles and spurs of the riders of the Pony Express. Here are tools and weapons of the miners of '49 and many other relics.

274—SUTTON RANCH ADOBE: Located two miles northeast of Red Bluff. This adobe was built in 1844 by William B. Ide and has been occupied continuously since that time. It has been well preserved and is an interesting example of the old time adobe residence. It is

located in a beautiful setting on the banks of the Sacramento River. Ide was the first president of the Republic of California.

275—SYCAMORE VALLEY RANCH: Located 1½ miles west of Cajon Pass from Devore. Here was the first camp of the Pioneers under Captain Jefferson Hunt, in June, 1851. A Pioneer monument marks the spot.

TABLE MOUNTAIN (See No. 24)

276—TALLEST ONE ROOM HOUSE: Located at Lilly Redwood Park, 30 miles north of Laytonville on the Redwood Highway. Here is a room built in a large redwood, 25 feet high and 25 feet wide with a roof 250 feet high, as that is the height of the tree.

277—TALLEST TREE IN THE WORLD: Located 800 feet east of the Redwood Highway from two miles north of Weott, then 200 feet south by trail. This tree, called the "Founders Tree," is 364 feet high.

TAUQUITZ CANYON (See No. 203)

278—1000 PALMS CANYON: Located 23 miles southeast of White-water off U. S. Highway No. 99. When you enter this canyon you find yourself suddenly entering a Saharian Oasis. Here, waving their shaggy green heads to the tune of warm winds, these palms form a well protected oasis. A sparkling stream wanders down the canyon and many varieties of desert plants and cacti will be found here. The mesquite bushes here are known as the "screw bean" variety. The pods are eaten by the coyote, tiger chipmunk, kangaroo rats and other denizens of the desert. The Indians used this bean for meal and flour.

279—TIMBUCTOO: Located 19 miles east of Marysville on State Highway No. 20. This was a famous mining town for many years and the mines in the section produced millions in gold during the early '50's. About all that remains is the Wells Fargo Express Office which is the oldest one in the state. It is now a small museum of pioneer relics. A sign painted on the front of the building in 1859 is still readable and interesting. It reads: "Stewart Bros., Owners. Have For Sale, Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions. Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Wells Fargo Company Exchange For Sale." Within 150 yards of this building early day miners took from \$250 to \$400 a day from the earth. This place was so named, it is said, for the reason that the first locator was a Negro from Timbuctoo, Africa. It is hard to imagine that it had, at one time, numerous stores, houses, banks and saloons.

280—TOVEY MONUMENT: Located 5 miles east of Ione on State Highway No. 104. This monument bears the following inscription: "Mike Tovey, Wells Fargo messenger, was killed and Dewitt Radcliff, the stage driver, injured, on this spot June 15, 1893, by a lone bandit who attempted to hold up the regular six-horse stage on the Ione-Jackson stage road." A line of stages was established in 1850 running between Sacramento, Sonora, Jackson, Mok Hill, Angels Camp and Columbia. Over \$265,000,000 in gold was carried over this route in the early days. Near where the monument stands is Morrow Grade, where Black Bart, the notorious bandit, held up these stages many times.

281—TRAGEDY SPRINGS: Located on the Carson Pass road, State Highway No. 8, 48 miles east of Jackson. Here is the grave of Rachel Melton, a member of an emigrant party. She died and was buried here October 4, 1850.

282—TRAVERTINE MARBLE QUARRIES: Located one mile southeast of Bridgeport. Here Dame Nature makes rocks grow in wonderful colors from hot water bubbling out of the earth.

283—TRAVERTINE ROCKS: Located just off U. S. Highway No. 99 from 26 miles south of Indio. These famous rocks are replete with prehistoric Indian paintings and markings. There are several caves, the walls of which bear many Indian hieroglyphics and, distinctly marked, along the side of the mountains in the vicinity, may be seen the ocean waterline of centuries ago. This great rock is separated from other hills in the district and judged by some scientists to belong to the same period as the famous Alabama Hills. At one place may be seen

the face of an Indian, cut out of the rock. You may prowl around this rock for an hour seeing wonderful formations. Here is buried the history of a civilization from a prehistoric age. You may see hieroglyphics and symbols of a lost civilization. The rocks are covered with a hard crust of calcium carbonate left there by the receding waters of a former sea more than 1000 years ago.

284—TRINIDAD HEAD: Located 32 miles northeast of Eureka off U. S. Highway No. 101. On June 9, 1775, Haceta and Bodega, accompanied by Father Campa, anchored in Trinidad Bay. They took formal possession and gave the port the name of "Trinidad" as the day was the Feast of Holy Trinity. The Indians called the place "Shoram." The discoverers placed a cross made of wood here. This place was not visited again until 1793 when Vancouver stopped there. He found the cross and was able to decipher the inscription. It was finally worn away by time and a new granite cross has been erected at the same spot. Trinidad Head was once a whaling station. Trinidad itself, located on the highway, is one of the oldest incorporated towns in California. It was a lively supply station for the Klamath and Salmon River mines in 1850 and 1851. An average of 100 mules a day left over the trails for the mines at this time.

285—TRINITY ALPS: Located 50 miles northwest of Redding. Here are high mountains, virgin forests, glacial canyons, emerald lakes, swift streams and incomparable scenery. It has been said that this scenery rivals that of the Swiss Alps and the rugged splendor of the Fjords of Norway. There are few places anywhere with more superb landscapes or glorious sunsets reflected from the snow-clad mountains. These alps are almost a virgin territory.

286—TULE ELK RESERVE: A State Park located 15 miles southwest of Bakersfield on the Taft road. Here is a fenced in area containing several hundred Tule Elk. This is the last remaining herd in the State of these once abundant animals.

287—TUMCO MINE: Located nine miles north of U. S. 80 from 45 miles east of El Centro. This is one of the two largest low grade gold mines in America and produced millions of gold—now a ghost town. It had the largest stamp mill in the world. This mill was dismantled in 1918 and sold to the Chinese government. Tumco was a boom town in 1900 and thousands of miners worked in the shafts, some of which were over 1000 feet deep. Many interesting old miners' cabins may be seen in the vicinity. Here men are working today as large quantities of gold still remains around the huge workings. Many of these men run the tailings, from the great piles near the old mill, through a home made plant. Cyanite is also mined here. This is used in the making of spark plugs and coils for electric heating appliances. There are but few cyanite mines in the world.

288—TUOLUMNE OAK: Located on the Buchanan road 8 miles northeast of Tuolumne and 3 miles south of the Riverside Ranger Station. This is the second largest oak tree, the largest being the Hooker Oak. This tree is a canyon live oak, 31½ feet around the base with a spread of branches 131 feet in diameter.

289—TUTTLETOWN: Located 10 miles south of Angels Camp on State Highway No. 49. Here is an old gold mining town founded in 1848. Great wealth was taken from this vicinity. It was one of the liveliest towns in the county in 1867 with both placer and quartz mining. The Patterson Mine here had a ten stamp mill. At this time Tuttle-town had a library of 1000 volumes, one of the first in the state. The old stone store built in 1852, is still standing and about all that remains of a once prosperous town. Mark Twain traded at this store while he was writing the "Jumping Frog of Calaveras" in his cabin on Jackass Hill about a mile away. At this time Bret Harte clerked in the store. This district was the setting for many of Twain's stories, "The Heiress of Red Dog," "Two Men from Sandy Bar," "Luck of Roaring Camp" and many others. Near here is the site of Sandy Bar and also of Red Gulch, both made famous in Harte's stories.

290—VALLICITA: Located five miles east of Angels Camp. This was a rip roaring mining camp in the fifties, now with a population of about 150. The Dinklespiel Store here is an old landmark. There

is a large oak tree upon which may be seen the churchbell brought around the Horn. The miners would gather in great numbers when this bell would peal out on a Sunday morning. A mile south is Moaning Cave. (See No. 162.)

291—VALLECITO STAGE STATION: Located 32 miles southeast of Julian via the Foster Grade. This historic landmark, of the Butterfield Stage Line days, has been restored to its original state of over 80 years ago, with its sod walls, hand hewn beams, tied together with rawhide thongs, and hand hewn doors and windows. The building contains relics of the days when this station was one of the many dotting the line of the longest stage line in the world. Near the station is an old graveyard with marble slabs giving the dates of 1867 and earlier. This was the gateway to California in the old days. The old station is surrounded by mesquite thickets, salt grass meadows, tule and waving ocotillo. These ocotillo stems, with tule covered with mud made the roof of this old building. Many of the old pioneers came by and stopped here, bearing scars of Apache arrows and with notches on their rifle butts. Here passed bands of caballeros during the anti-gringo days of the forties. Here also came Kearney's Dragoons and Cook's Mormon Battalion. Many of the seekers of gold during the gold rush days came this way. (See No. 42.)

292—VALLEJO ADOBE: Located four miles east of Petaluma via "D" and Wilson Streets. This is one of the largest of the existing adobes and was built in 1834 by General Mariano Vallejo, the last military governor of California. The lumber used in the building was brought from Mendocino County by ox team and sawed by hand. This was the first house built in Petaluma County and was once used as a fortress as protection against the Russians. The building is in a firm state of preservation and is a two story affair with walls 3 feet thick. It was originally built in a square but now only two wings remain. In the old days it was used, in addition to a residence, as a storehouse, factory, for weaving, tanning, blacksmithing, saddle making, besides the making of carpets, bridles, spurs, blankets and many other articles. It is now a State Monument and visited by thousands yearly.

293—VALLEJO HOME: Located on the Plaza in Sonoma. This was the last home of General Vallejo and built in 1850. He moved here after some trouble with the Mexicans. The place was called "Lachryma Montis." There is an admission charge to the house but none to the grounds. Nearby is a Swiss Chalet, assembled on the ranch after it had been brought around the Horn on a sailing vessel.

294—VASQUEZ ROCKS: Located 3 miles east of the Mint Canyon road from 10 miles northeast of Saugus. Here will be found rocks of all kinds and sizes tumbled about in wild confusion. They are of granite and sandstone formations of strange shapes. These rocks were the hideout of Tiburico Vasquez, the early day bandit, and they made a natural labyrinth that proved a great obstacle to posses. He was captured at Georges Tavern, where West Hollywood now stands, by Sheriff Rowland, in 1875, and was hanged at San Jose. During the gold rush days many attempts were made to find gold in these rocks but without success. A charge is made to drive, or walk, through the rocks.

295—VICENTE DE LA OSA ADOBE: Located on Ventura Blvd. at the corner of Balboa St. in Encino. This adobe, a long one story building, is in excellent condition and was built in 1849. It was the first stage stop out of Los Angeles in the old days. It was the first location selected for the present San Fernando Mission. Originally this place, called Rancho El Encino, and consisting of 4500 acres, was purchased for \$100.00. The walls of the adobe are 22 inches thick. Across the highway, in the old days, stood a hotel and stage station. It was frequented by many notorious highwaymen and bad men. Encino was named by Fray Juan Crespi and Gaspar de Portola in 1769. Eight miles north, at Calabasas, was another rendezvous for road agents and one of the toughest towns along the highway.

296—VOLCANO: Located 13 miles east of Jackson off State Highway No. 8. This very historic ghost town was the scene of much activity in the gold rush days. During this time it yielded \$90,000,000 in gold. Its population numbered thousands and today has joined the

ranks of the phantom cities. It is still '49 and many of the old buildings are standing. Among these are the old post office, built in 1849, St. George Hotel, a large three story building, built in 1854, the old brewery, built in 1856, the Odd Fellows Hall, the Masonic Hall and the old express office. There is the Schwan Saloon and the Bonneau Store, still kept by the Bonneau family. And the old church where Thomas Starr King used to preach. Here is an old jail, not as flimsy as it looks, as the walls are made of thick iron plates sandwiched between two layers of two-inch plank. "Old Abe," a historic cannon of civil war days, has its last resting place here. It was used by the first artillery platoon organized in the state, known as the "Volcano Blues." At one time Volcano had 47 saloons, 5 large stores, five hotels, 3 bakeries and two breweries. It was here where Kit Carson conducted the emigrants after piloting them across the Sierra Nevada. Prints of the wagon wheels may still be seen in the limestone above the town. This is one of the most interesting of the ghost cities and well worth a visit.

297—WARNER RANCH: Located 7 miles south of Warner Hot Springs, in San Diego County. Before the white man came this section was a pivotal point for three large Indian tribes. Later Dons rode over estates large as counties. The Mexican government granted the ranch to J. J. Warner, a Yankee pioneer. Anza's trail just missed its eastern edge. Through it came American trappers. Past the old ranch house marched Kearney's army and also the Mormon Battalion in the American Conquest. Here the various divisions of the Army of the West stopped while on their way to the war with Mexico. Here numerous companies of "Argonauts," during the days of '49, stopped for a rest on their way to the gold fields. It was a half way station between Yuma and Los Angeles. Here the Butterfield Stages made regular stops and the remains of the old stage station still stands. Before that time came Portola, Pio Pico and Ortega. The adobe ranch house, 128 years old, is still in use. The oldest pear tree in the west is located here.

298—WEAVERVILLE: Located 49 miles northwest of Redding on U. S. Highway No. 299. Here is a typical old '49 town, little changed since the gold rush days, except for some modernized ideas. The buildings still retain the iron doors and shutters and the circular outside stairways. The Chinese Masonic Hall and Joss House, built in 1875 are interesting. This Joss House is a relic of the days when Weaverville had a Chinese population of over 2000. It is one of the few remaining Chinese places of worship in the state. There is a museum in Memorial Hall with an interesting collection of pioneer relics. At La Grange Mine, 2½ miles west, you can see the barren placer workings, reminiscent of the time when this country was sluiced in search of gold. Here was the largest hydraulic gold mine in the world until operations stopped in 1917. Here too is a ghost city, deserted houses, broken sluice boxes and rusty machinery. The castle of Baron Le Grange stands on a peak overlooking the mine. Weaverville is 50 miles from a railroad yet the county seat of Trinity County. In 1850 the population numbered 3,000, half of them Chinese. The Joss House mentioned above is maintained by 17 surviving Chinese. The draperies and altar decorations were imported from China. The old court house here was built in 1858.

299—WEST POINT: Located 7 miles south of State Highway No. 8 from 15 miles east of Jackson. Kit Carson gave the place its name when he camped here in 1845. It is a great gold town of the past. Near an old blacksmith shop is a Spanish waterwheel, or "arastra," once the source of power for the Spanish mines. A few interesting old cabins, with hand hewn log walls, may still be seen. During the big rush days it was a booming town and Wells Fargo shipped many millions in gold from their old building, which still stands. The section was thickly populated with Chinese and they piled up fortunes. For 20 miles along the old river bed nuggets were found daily worth from five to ninety dollars. Bret Harte spent some time here in search of inspiration. This was in the early days of his career when most of his stories were rejected.

WHEELER MANSION (See No. 59)

300—WHITAKER FOREST Located in the Redwood Canyon region 10 miles northeast of Badger, which is 38 miles northeast of Visalia. This forest was given to the University of California for

forestry investigation and research. It contains 320 acres of virgin yellow and sugar pine.

WHISKEY SLIDE (See No. 240)

301—WIND MACHINE: When driving on U. S. 99, near where the road turns off to Palm Springs, you have, no doubt, seen a peculiar horn shaped contrivance made of metal, wondered what it was and why it was there on the desert. Several years ago a promoter conceived the idea of generating electric power from the wind which nearly always blows in this section. He experimented with a small model and it worked. He formed a stock company and built this large one and this one did not. In one end there were fans to operate a motor which, in turn, was to produce the electricity. And there it stands, a monument to his dreams.

302—WISHBONE TREE: Located half mile south of the Balch Park headquarters. This tree was originally a "Bottle Tree," meaning built like a bottle. The base of the tree was burned in a way that it resembles a huge wishbone. A four horse team can be driven through the burned part.

303—WONDERLAND OF ROCKS: Located in Pinto Basin, which is 10 miles southwest of 29 Palms. Here is a geological spectacle where old Mother Nature outdid herself in the upheaval of rocks. They are of all shapes and sizes and surrounded by tall cacti and Joshua trees. These rocks are piled in great masses of ruggedness and beauty and worn into fantastic shapes by the rains of centuries.

YANKEE JIM (See No. 90)

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK (See No. 522)

304—YUHA PLAINS: Here is a very little known section lying south of U. S. Highway No. 80, from just west of El Centro, and extends to the Mexican Border. These plains, sometimes called Yuha Basin, were at one time part of the Gulf of California and entirely covered by water. The ground abounds with splinters of petrified wood, desert moonstones and concretions. On the floor of the washes, and on the ridges, may be found fossilized oyster shells of enormous size from the Atlantic Ocean coverage and estimated to be sixty million years old. Here also are clam shells and occasionally arrowheads and pottery chips are picked up. These chips are from 500 to 1,000 years old. In making this trip do not go too far south as you may cross the Mexican line and into the arms of the Rurales. Be sure and take plenty of water. The road turns south from U. S. 80 from 1.2 miles west of Dixieland. Before making this trip secure specific information from the English Village Inn at El Centro.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

305—GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK: Located 63 miles east of Fresno and 52 miles northeast of Visalia. This park covers an area of but four square miles and was created to preserve the world-famous General Grant Tree (see below). There are two magnificent groves of Big Trees in this small park. The beauty and tranquility of the Big Tree Groves and the marvelous scenic views of the High Sierra peaks as seen from Panorama Point, Rocking Rock, Park Ridge Look-out and many other places in the park, are the best in the Sierra. The General's Highway, constructed through the park, was completed in 1932 and connects with the spectacular King's River Canyon Highway.

306—GENERAL GRANT TREE: Located in the Giant Grove of Big Trees in General Grant National Park. This tree is so huge its size is difficult to visualize. Its greatest horizontal diameter is 40.3 feet at the base; 200 feet above the ground its diameter is 12 feet. It is 267 feet high and is one of the most celebrated trees in the United States. This tree, for which the park was named, is the second largest and third oldest living thing in the world. It was dedicated as the "Nation's Christmas Tree" and services are held here each Christmas Day.

307—ROCKING ROCK: Located near Panorama Point in General Grant National Park. Here is a large granite slab, 15 by 12 by 7 feet, balanced on edge. It may be rocked on its knife edge about two inches. Its estimated weight is 48 tons.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

308—LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK: Located 52 miles east of Red Bluff via State Highway No. 36. There is an excellent road through the park which passes close to Mt. Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States. The peak is 10,455 feet high. The park contains hot springs, mud geysers, soda springs, sulphur works, lava beds, cliffs, meadows and lakes. The renewal of volcanic activity, long thought to be extinct, began in 1914 with several succeeding outbursts since that time. The most violent of all explosions occurred May 22, 1915, when a column of smoke and ash rose to a height of 36,000 feet. Today many hot springs, slight tremors and occasional jets of steam indicate that the mountain is not yet dormant. There are many interesting places to visit in the park.

309—BOILING SPRINGS LAKE: Located in Lassen National Park and reached by the Drakesbad road. This is the outstanding feature of the solfataric phase of volcanism in the park. It is what its name implies, a seething, simmering caldron with a shore line of approximately 2,000 feet. It is an extinct crater quarter of a mile wide. About the shores of the lake are many pots and cones of boiling mud, each of a different color or shade and all emitting clouds of steam. It is encircled by a primeval forest and is a striking spectacle. The best time to visit this lake is in the early morning or near sunset during the warm months.

310—BUMPAS HELL: Located in Lassen National Park. It is a weird, solfataric area, lying in the spectacular Pit, a few miles south of Lassen Peak, on an ancient crater rim 8,000 feet above sea level. The Pit, covering 10 acres, is hemmed in by glaciated peaks which form segments of the ancient crater rim, at this point more than four miles in diameter. Most of the active geysers are found here and the region is highly colored, with reds and yellows predominating.

311—CHAOS CRAGS: Located in Mt. Lassen National Park and reached by trail from Manzanita Lake or from the Park Highway. This is Nature's last experiment in mountain making and was formed about 300 years ago by the rugged lava flow. The products of the eruption are well preserved here. The Craggs are rich in volcanic glass of dark color.

312—CINDER CONE: Located in Lassen National Park. A mountain of volcanic cinders and said by geologists to be the remains of the most recent volcanic activity in the United States with the exception of Mt. Lassen itself. It is 600 feet from base to summit with a crater 250 feet deep and 700 feet across. The base is surrounded by a multitude of volcanic "bombs," the largest having a diameter of eight feet. From the southeast side extends a lava field, miles in extent, the flow of which divided Snag Lake and Lake Bidwell. This lava field presents to the eye an impression of a gorgeously colored oriental rug of enormous size. The elevation of the Cinder Cone is 6,913 feet. It may be reached by trail from Badger Flat, in the park, or by trail from the Drakesbad or Juniper Lake Resorts which are reached by road from Chester.

313—DEVASTATED AREA: Located in Mt. Lassen National Park 19 miles north of the south entrance. Here you may see huge boulders, logs and broken trees which bear mute evidence of the tremendous force of the mud flow following the eruption. Hat Lake, at this point, was formed by the eruption.

314—DEVIL'S KITCHEN: Located in Mt. Lassen National Park and best reached by a short hike from the Drakesbad Resort. This is a half mile of canyon between high walls of volcanic rock, through which flows a beautiful stream known as Warner Creek. The features of this "Kitchen" range from incipient geysers and sputtering hot

springs to hot mud and paint pots, ordinary boilers and steamers, and vaporizing fumeroles.

315—SUBWAY CAVE: Located 17 miles north of Lassen Volcanic Park via State Highway No. 89. Here an old lava tube has been discovered several hundred feet long, with a flat, level floor and six to 25 feet high. It runs through an old lava flow and can be explored safely with flashlights. It makes an interesting side trip from Lassen Park.

LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY

316—LOS ANGELES: The present day Los Angeles is too well known to make mention of here. But here are a few ancient facts of interest. On September 4, 1781, soldiers and priests from the Mission San Gabriel, headed by Governor De Neve, marched across the valley and founded the Pueblo of Los Angeles, naming it "El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles." The Indians living here at that time called it "Yang-na." At the end of that century, when Los Angeles was 19 years old, Napoleon returned from his Egyptian campaign, St. Louis was still an outpost of the French Fur Traders. Fort Dearborn was yet to be captured by the British, and Chicago built around it. Washington, D. C. was an unincorporated village. Such cities as Cleveland, Memphis, Kansas City, Seattle and Houston had not come into existence. In 1830, Los Angeles had 1000 inhabitants, houses were of mud with reed roofs covered with asphaltum from the La Brea pits, but even then it was known as the "City of Gardens." Until the discovery of gold, in 1848, the history of Los Angeles was the history of California. 1876 marked the growth of the present city with the completion of the Southern Pacific R. R. from San Francisco when it had a population of 12,000. Portola and his men, on their historic march, camped in the ancient village of "Yang-na," which was located on North Broadway near Elysian Park.

317—ALLIGATOR FARM: Located opposite Lincoln Park, in Los Angeles. It is claimed to be the world's largest alligator farm and there are over 1000 on exhibition. A novel and interesting visit. Here may be seen alligators of all sizes from little babies no larger than a lizard up to huge monsters 500 years of age. The nests and the eggs incubating in machines may be seen. You may see trained alligators shoot the chutes, being hypnotized, and the method used in catching them. Guides explain the life and habits of these strange creatures. Open daily. Admission charge.

318—ASSISTANCE LEAGUE: Located at 5604 De Longpre Avenue, in Hollywood. This is a charitable organization doing noble work. The shops are unusually interesting. There is a workroom where fine French embroidery and knitting is taught. There is also a Thrift Shop where excellent bargains may be found. All kinds of wares and souvenirs are on sale and it is interesting to browse around. An excellent tea room will be found here where picture stars wait on table. Every cent you spend here is contributing to a very worthy cause.

319—AVILA HOUSE: Located on Olvera Street (Paseo de Los Angeles), just north of the Plaza, near Main and Sunset Blvd., in Los Angeles. This old adobe is the oldest and most historic building in Los Angeles. Over it have flown the flags of Spain, Mexico and the United States. It was built by Francisco Avila in 1818. When General Kearny and Commodore Stockton advanced on the city, in January, 1847, they took shelter here and the Casa became known as "American Headquarters." The place has an interesting old patio with trees, flowers and a fountain. The adobe, as it now stands, has 8 rooms, all furnished in the style of 100 years ago. It was much larger when built. As with all adobe casas it has its little chapel with its candle burning night and day. Note the band of small stones the length of the pavement. It covers what was once an ancient "Zanja," or "Mother Ditch," carrying water to the "Pueblo of Los Angeles." Small admission charged. (See 380-376-381-340-336.)

320—BANNING HOME: Located in Banning Park, Wilmington. Here is the old home of Phineas Banning, who founded the town of Wilmington. It was built in 1858 and is still in excellent condition. It is surrounded by many large eucalyptus trees. In the barn are a dozen very interesting old carriages and near the house is a large wisteria vine said to be next in size to the vine in Sierra Madre. Nearby, on Cary Avenue, was located Drum Barracks, established by the government during the civil war. After it was abandoned it housed the Wilson College, a gift of Don Benito Wilson to the Southern Methodists. This was the forerunner of such institutions as the University of Southern California, Occidental and Pomona Colleges. The buildings were purchased by the Bixby family and moved to the Los Alamitos Rancho, where they have been in constant use by the Bixby family for over 60 years. (See No. 361.)

321—BERNHEIMER ORIENTAL GARDENS: Located at No. 16980 Sunset Blvd., at the corner of Marquez Street in Pacific Palisades. Here are buildings of Oriental architecture and an eight acre garden. It is beautifully landscaped and there are palms, flowers and fine Oriental bronze statuary in miniature. The place cost \$3,000,000 and is situated on a high bluff overlooking the ocean from where a remarkable view is to be had. One of the Japanese buildings is the former Bernheimer home. A small admission is charged to the gardens. Open 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. daily.

322—BUSCH GARDENS: Located at 959 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, at South Arroyo Blvd. This was the private estate of Anheuser-Busch and consists of 30 acres. It is beautifully landscaped and throughout the grounds will be found statuary representing fairy tales. These were imported from Germany. The gardens are used extensively by motion picture companies. Open every day from nine to five. There is an admission charge. The gardens are operated under the auspices of the American Legion.

323—CABRILLO MARINE MUSEUM: Located at Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro. It has a small collection but very interesting. It consists of sea birds, shells, fish and other sea life. Here may be seen a specimen of the Lavaru fish, one of the three to be seen on the coast. There is a 14 foot lower jaw of a whale. Nearby is a statue of Cabrillo, the discoverer of California. The museum is open from 9 to 5 daily.

324—CALIFORNIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS: Located at 3800 Mission Road, Los Angeles. This is the old Selig Zoo and Cawston Ostrich Farm combined. Here is an excellent collection of animals of different kinds, elephants, lions, leopards, pumas, tigers, bear, monkeys and many others. There is a large collection of ostriches. Here may be seen "Anna May" the elephant, "Jackie" the lion seen in the Tarzan motion pictures, "Colonel" the tiger, "Midnight," the black leopard, and "Bimbo," a Gibbon ape. There is also a large aviary of many kinds of birds. A wild animal show afternoons at 3. Gardens open daily, 9 to 5:30. Admission charged.

325—CAMPO DE CAHUENGA: This memorial to Fremont and Pico is located on Lankershim Boulevard just east of U. S. 101 and opposite the Universal Studios. Here was made the "Treaty of Cahuenga" by General Andreas Pico, commanding the forces for Mexico, and Lt. Col. John C. Fremont, for the United States. By this treaty agreed upon January 13, 1847, the United States acquired California, which was finally secured to us by the treaty, Guadalupe Hidalgo, made February 2, 1848. At that time there was an old adobe ranch house here. Just south, at Cahuenga Pass, on U. S. 101, was where the "Battle of Cahuenga" occurred in 1845, when Micheltorena was deposed as Governor of California. The two forces that met here mustered about an equal number of men. They came within long cannon range of each other. The Mexicans had three cannon and the Californians two. Heavy firing from these batteries continued throughout the afternoon, but as both armies kept in close shelter under the banks of the Los Angeles River, little damage was done. The next morning the battle was resumed without visible results, and Micheltorena raised the white flag. Thus ended the war. To martial music Commodore Stockton and General Kearney marched into Los Angeles, the American flag was raised and the Mexican leaders fled to Mexico.

326—CARRION ADOBE: Located in a field two miles south of San Dimas via So. Walnut St. on the Mt. Meadows Road. Here is a well preserved old time adobe with seven rooms. The floors are of hewn timber with stone floors on the porches. There is a very small kitchen with a fireplace. The building, an L shaped affair of a story and a half, stands in a field of sage brush. One window has a grille of small wooden bars, and home made wooden pegged shutters. The correct name of this adobe is "Adobe de Saturnino Carrion," and it was given to Carrion in 1843 by his uncle, Ygnacio Palomares.

327—CASA DE ADOBE: Located on Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles, at the corner of Woodside Drive. Here is a replica of a Spanish Colonial Hacienda Ranch House of about 1800. It is completely furnished in keeping with that period. This adobe is built and furnished to represent the home of a young Californian of good family. In the patio is the garden and fountain. In the adobe are a number of rooms furnished in keeping with the 19th century. The Pio Pico bedroom is interesting as the bed is one actually used by Pico and imported from France. A chair once used by Father Serra, founder of the missions, may be seen here. Take note of the old inlaid flint-lock musket made in 1783 and brought here from Peru. Casa de Adobe is open to visitors Wednesdays and Sundays from two to five P.M. There is no admission charge.

328—CASA DOMINGUEZ: Located on Alameda Blvd., 7½ miles south of Florence Ave., Los Angeles. This old homestead of the Dominguez family was given to the Claretian Missionary Order as a memorial. It is now a seminary for young priests and has been entirely remodeled. In the chapel numerals in a stained glass window, set into the thick adobe wall, show the date of 1826.

329—CASA FIGUEROA: Located back of a service station at the corner of Figueroa and Jefferson Streets, in Los Angeles. It was built in 1846. Although covered with a cement facing and a wooden wing built on, it still retains the old time atmosphere. The remains of a once ornate fountain and fish pond are still visible. Many of the original trees, planted when the adobe was built, are still flourishing.

330—CASA JOSE ROCHA: Located at David and Shenandoah Streets, Los Angeles. This adobe has had a new part built on top of the old building and it is now surrounded by rows of new houses. Still it is an interesting old place with some charm still left. Before the building of the new houses it was a pleasant place with a big square ground plan. A wide porch circles the house and the plaster on the adobe walls is chipped and scarred.

331—CASA PALOMARES ADOBE: Located at the northeast corner of Orange Grove avenue and Cucamonga Street, in North Pomona. This old timer, located in an orange grove, is in ruins. It was built before 1850 and contained six rooms with walls three feet thick. Unattended rose vines and wisteria clamber over the walls and the sagging roof of the old "corredor." The roof is made of shakes. In the old days there was much travel along this narrow road between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, and old stage coaches passed the door. At one time it was a sort of a tavern. At 1569 North Park Avenue, in Pomona, is another of the Palomares adobes. This one is in excellent condition and occupied. It consists of five rooms in a row with a "corredor" along the front and one side, supported by slender posts. It originally had a chapel. At 1475 North Park, adjoining the Palomares adobe, is the Alvarado Adobe, built in 1840. Palomares induced Alvarado to build there so as to have a neighbor as protection against the Indians of the section. This adobe also had a chapel.

332—CASA VEJAR: Located five miles east of Pomona on Pomona Blvd., at the Diamond Bar Ranch. Here stands the imposing adobe hacienda of Don Ricardo Vejar and one of the first two story adobes in California. It is a splendid example of an early day adobe mansion. The walls are 2½ feet thick and the adobe bricks are now covered with cement. The doors are homemade and a balcony extends along both sides and one end of the building. The foundation is of yellow rock. This adobe, still in good state of preservation, was built in 1850. The ranch was then known as "Rancho San Jose de Abaso."

333—CASA YBARRA: Located back of a garage at 913 North Broadway, Los Angeles. This adobe was built by Pedro Ybarra when North Broadway was a dusty bridle path and is nearly 100 years old. The front is now covered with siding but the back is still in its original adobe. The remains of a once ornate front lawn with stone fence posts and two large cypress trees may be seen. It is still occupied by the Ybarra family.

334—CATALINA BIRD PARK: Located in Avalon Valley, Catalina Island, one mile from the steamer pier. The park contains 3600 birds of more than 400 different varieties. They are mostly from foreign countries. These birds are kept, as far as possible, in surroundings like their native habitat and they are housed in 400 pens covering 7½ acres. There are many exceedingly beautiful birds here, such as the gorgeously plumed Bird of Paradise, the Sacred Ibis of the Pharaohs, the Toucan with its huge beak the shape of a banana camouflaged with vivid greens, blues and reds. Then there are the Papual Cassowary and cranes taller than a man. There are song birds so small they will fit in a thimble, and birds that talk, and birds that dance. The park is open every day.

335—CATALINA ISLAND: Located 25 miles south of Los Angeles in the Pacific Ocean. A two-hour trip by boat from Wilmington. Here is a famous ocean point. The island was first discovered by Cabrillo in 1542. Sebastian Vizcaino visited it in 1602 and found the early Channel Indians living there. He gave the island its name. Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California, at one time owned the island. It passed into the hands of the Banning family, and was sold to William Wrigley for \$7,000,000. In the Paseo El Encanto are interesting shops and cafes. The potteries here are interesting and the pottery is made from the island clay. The Casino has a famous circular ball room. The Cubs do their training every year on the island. A trip to the seal rookeries is very interesting and the glass bottom boats are well known. Catalina Island has the smallest airport in the world. Completely equipped, hangar, office, and turntable.

336—CHINA CITY. Located in Los Angeles bounded by Main, Ord, Spring and Macy Streets. The main entrance is on Main Street. Here you pass through a stone gate dedicated to Harry Carr. While not quite as fascinating as old Chinatown, torn down in the march of progress, it has a glamour and charm making it a place not to be missed. Here you will find an old and a new Chinatown built as a center for the Chinese driven out of the old location by the building of the new Union Station. There are narrow, winding streets, corridors and short stairways and here will be found colorful shops, vendors, cafes and other interesting things. Here is a little theater inclosed by bamboo poles. Here is a Chinese cafe built to represent an old time junk, correct to the last word. All around you banners are flying, lanterns give out a colorful lighting effect and most of the shopkeepers and vendors are in native costume. It is all quaint and picturesque and you will be thrilled with the visit to the new Chinatown. (See 380-319-376-381-340)

337—CHINCHILLA FARM: Located in Inglewood at 4957 West 104th Street. Here is the home of over a thousand of these tiny animals, raised for their fur. It is the only farm of its kind in the United States. Coats made from the fur of these little creatures sell for from \$10,000 to \$30,000, and it is the most valuable fur in the world. 120 to 140 pelts are needed to make one coat. These animals are native to South America. At the farm are 700 pens each with a sleeping house, feed box and dirt box for play. The chinchilla never come out in the daytime, but run, play and eat at night. No one ever enters a cage before stepping in a box of deodorant. Visitors are welcome and, at present, is open to visitors from two to six on Sundays, and two to four Wednesdays. These hours may be changed.

338—CHRISTMAS TREE LANE: Located on Santa Rosa Avenue, in Altadena. This street, lined with Deodars, which are electrically lighted at Holiday time, is a sight of great interest. The visiting crowds are so great that it is necessary to have a small army of traffic officers and Boy Scouts to keep the one way traffic moving. These trees were planted in 1882 from seeds gathered in the Himalaya Mountains of India. They are 80 feet high and during the holidays bear 50,000 feet of wire and 6,000 red, green and white lights.

339—COTA ADOBE: Reached by taking the Santa Ana Canyon road from Anaheim to Prado, then northeast for three miles. This old adobe was built in 1840 by Don Juan Bandidi and is a two-story building and in a very delapidated condition. The timber was brought from the San Bernardino Mountains. In 1843 the place passed into the hands of the Yorba family, then to the Cota family. It is an interesting old building. It stands on a hill east of the road to Chino.

340—DIEGO RIVERA MURALS: Located at 11½ Olvera Street, in Los Angeles. The famous Rivera Murals at the Palace of Cortez, in Cuernavaca, Mexico, are considered by many to be his finest work. They depict the conquest of Aztec Mexico by the Spaniards, led by Cortez. A copy of this world renowned work is being made at La Casa del Tesoro at the above address. The copy is a faithful reproduction as to scale, form and color, and when completed will be about one-half the size of the original work done in Cuernavaca. Seven panels make up the murals. They are well worth seeing. There is no charge. (See 381-376-380-319-336.)

343—FISH HARBOR: Located on Terminal Island, across the channel from San Pedro and reached from Anaheim Boulevard via Henry Ford Avenue. Here is the home of over 1200 gaily colored fishing boats operating as far south as Cape San Lucas, off the Mexican coast. Many of these boats are equipped with refrigerating plants to keep the catch for a three weeks' trip. The boats are owned and operated mostly by Austrians and Japanese. This is one of the greatest centers of the fishing industry on the coast and makes an interesting trip.

344—FLOWER MARKET: Located on Wall Street, Los Angeles, between 7th and 8th Streets. This is one of the largest in the world, and flowers are carted away by the truck load. Here the growers sell to the florist. Most of these flowers are grown by Japanese. It is an interesting sight, but you must be there by daybreak.

FOOT PRINTS OF MOVIE STARS (See 371)

345—FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK: Located on Glendale Avenue, in Glendale, just off San Fernando Road. It is a beautiful place and excellent roads lead to all parts of the park. Among the very interesting things to see are the "Mystery of Life" statuary group, "Finding of Moses" fountain, "Wee Kirk of the Heather," an exact duplicate of the little Scottish kirk where Bonnie Annie Laurie worshipped over 200 years ago. There are many other statues of great interest and the "Little Church of the Flowers." Do not fail to see the stained glass window of the "Last Supper." The "Mystery of Life" group is the largest piece of statuary in the park. It measures 17 feet in width and contains 22 life size figures. Critics regard this work of Ernesto Gzzeri as one of the world's greatest sculptural masterpieces. The sculptor has chosen to leave the interpretation to each individual observer. Visitors are welcome.

346—FORT MOORE HILL: Located at North Broadway and Fort Moore Place in Los Angeles. Fort Moore was erected on this site in 1847 by U. S. Troops. The first celebration of Independence Day in California was held at this place July 4th, 1847. The Fort was capable of holding 200 soldiers, although in January, 1847, 600 men of the Stockton and Kearney armies were stationed here after the Battle of La Mesa. At the same time General Fremont arrived from Monterey with 400 men, making a thousand camped on the hill.

347—GRIFFITH OBSERVATORY AND PLANETARIUM: Located in Griffith Park and reached via Vermont Avenue. Here are three eight-inch reflecting solar telescopes which receive their light through coelostat mirrors and bring images of the sun into the museum. One of these images falls on a screen and shows sunspots and other phenomena of the sun. A 12 inch reflecting telescope is mounted in the east dome and is available to visitors each week day night. In the Museum of Physical Science is a large model of the moon, showing it as one would see it from a distance of five hundred miles. The mountains, plains and craters are clearly seen. There are other interesting sections here such as the Physica section, Chemistry section and the Geology section. During the Planetarium demonstration the visitor sits under an artificial open sky. This demonstration lasts for about

an hour. The observatory is open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. on week days, and from 2 to 11 P.M. Sundays and Holidays. The Planetarium programme is at 3 P.M. and 8:30 P.M., Sundays at 2:30 and 3:30. Admission charged to planetarium.

348—GRIFFITH PARK: Located off Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles. It is the largest municipal park in the U. S., consisting of 3751 acres of natural park land. There are many drives and a road leads to Mt. Hollywood. There are three large public golf courses, zoo, bowling green, tennis courts, Greek Theater, baseball diamonds, and bridle paths.

349—HOLLYWOOD: Part of Los Angeles. It was founded by Horace W. Wilcox, a pioneer from Kansas. It became part of Los Angeles in 1910. The population, at this time, was 4,000. It soon became internationally famous, first a fame based on Paul De Longpre's paintings, citrus groves and winter vegetables, but this was overshadowed by picture studios, styles and stars, when the Nestor Film Company came and started the Hollywood of today. They were closely followed by the Horseley's, Christie and others. Paul De Longpre was a celebrated French flower painter. In 1900 he traded three of his masterpieces for three acres of land at what is now Hollywood Boulevard and Cahuenga Avenue. Here he built a Moorish type home and planted the grounds with choice flowers which he used as models in his studio. His garden and gallery became famous. No tourist felt they had seen California until they visited his studio. Many a tourist, charmed, stayed and built a home. After the artist died the steam roller of progress obliterated the home and the flowers. De Longpre used to pluck his choicest roses where the Warner Bros. Theater now stands.

350—HOLLYWOOD BOWL: Located at Highland Ave. and Cahuenga Blvd. in Los Angeles. Here, in a natural amphitheater, are held the yearly "Symphonies Under the Stars," lasting for eight weeks. Also other great special spectacles. The Easter Sunrise Services held here are known the world over, and as many as 35,000 people attend. They begin to assemble as early as eight o'clock the night before. The Bowl consists of 61 acres dedicated to music and cultural affairs for the next 200 years. It seats 20,000 people at one time. The natural acoustics are a marvel of the country, and a muted violin can be heard in the rearmost seats 500 feet from the stage. The shell and stage may be moved on tracks, leaving a two acre stage which may be made into one of 20 acres. The Bowl, even when not in use, is visited by many people daily, especially tourists. At the entrance is a rustic stand where one of the finest and largest collection of photographs and postcards showing interesting places in the city is on display.

351—HUGO REID ADOBE: Located in Rancho Santa Anita Park, at the west limits of Arcadia. The original adobe here was built by Reid in 1839 and was the first house built on the Santa Anita Ranch. It is located on the shores of a little lake and is in very good condition. A wooden wing was added in 1879. It was here that E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin lived during the years of 1875-1909. He was one of the pioneer builders of the west, and he came to the end of his romantic and eventful life in this house on March 1, 1909, at the age of 81. In the yard of the adobe is a covered bench surmounted by the original timber where hung one of the old San Gabriel Mission bells. This bell was used to call the men from the fields. In the front yard, which is enclosed by a stone fence, are the initials "E. J. B." made by planting Santolina bushes to form the letters. This growth was planted in 1887. (See Santa Anita Rancho.)

352—HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND GARDENS: Located in San Marino at the corner of Strathford and Oxford Drives and reached from Los Angeles via Huntington Drive. The Huntington collection of art and rare books, a garden filled with rare plants and flowers, and a California exhibit depicting events in the history of California during the past four centuries, are located here and make an unusually interesting visit. In the art gallery is a famed collection of 18th century British paintings, tapestries, porcelains and miniatures. Among the noted pictures are "The Blue Boy" by Gainsborough, and "The Tragic Muse," painted by Pinxit in 1784. The library is open to the public, 1:15 to 4:30 every day except Monday, from November 1 to July 1. During July, August and September it is closed the first and third Sundays.

Cards of admission must be obtained by writing the secretary at San Marino, enclosing stamped, addressed envelope. Children under ten not admitted.

353—JAPANESE GARDENS: This "Castle on the Hill" is located on North Sycamore, north from Franklin Ave. in Hollywood. These gardens were originated in 1913 by the Bernheimer Brothers, after a travel through the Orient, where they collected the most rare antiques of Buddhist Art, to create this unique and impressive Japanese home and beautiful gardens. At the top of the hill is a house of 14 rooms from where a commanding view of Los Angeles and the surrounding mountains is to be had. There is a miniature garden, with graceful little canals and ancient dwellings. The largest of the Pagodas was brought intact from Japan. There are thirty thousand trees, including tropical and arctic shrubs, gold fish pools, a Japanese shrine, a flight of 300 steps leading to the lower portion of the garden and many other points of interest. The gardens are open from 9:30 A.M. to 6 P.M. An entrance fee is charged.

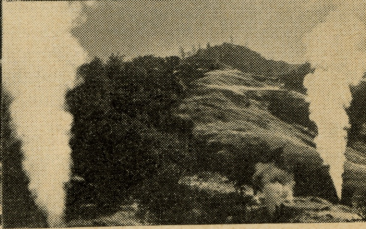
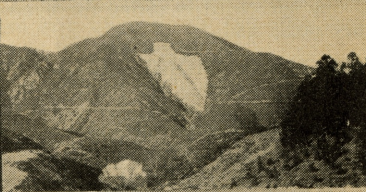
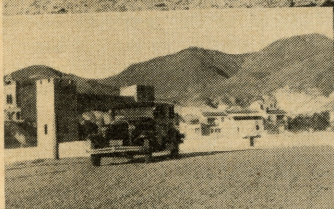
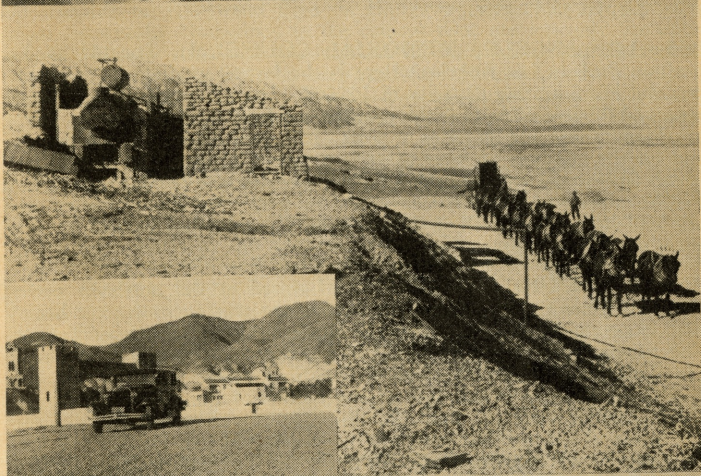
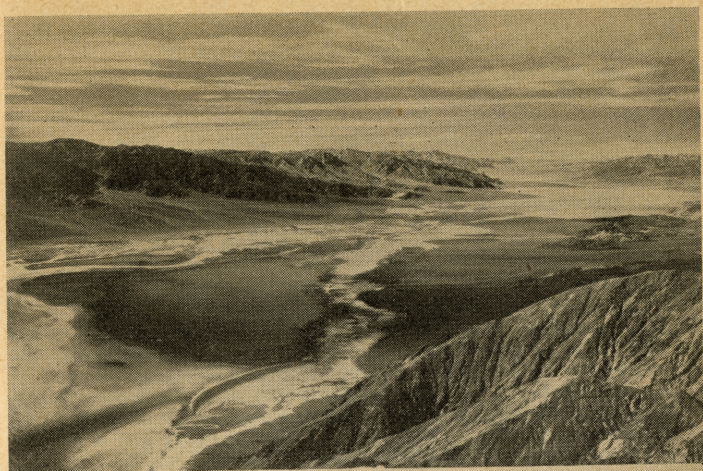
355—JUBEAU NUT PALM: Commonly known as "Cocoa Nut." Located at San Gabriel, 365 Mission Blvd. These two palms were planted by the Mission Fathers two years before the San Gabriel Mission was founded, in 1771, and were the first of their kind to bear fruit in the United States. The large tree measures 55 inches in diameter at its base and it is 37 feet to its first branches. There are only four known trees of this variety in the U. S. (See San Gabriel Mission Adobe.)

356—KELLOGG ARABIAN HORSE FARM: Located 29 miles east of Los Angeles on U. S. Highway No. 60. This Institute of Animal Husbandry of the University of California was presented to the people of California by W. K. Kellogg, the Battle Creek Cereal Manufacturer. The ranch consists of 800 acres and is a typical grand old California hacienda. It is valued at \$2,500,000. Elaborate buildings house the valuable steeds. Mr. Kellogg, in establishing the ranch, determined to provide a permanent institution where the work of propagating these thoroughbred animals could be carried on. He selected only pure bred Arabian stock from Europe. The ranch today has one-quarter of all the pure bred Arabian horses in America. It is the home of titled equines with the longest pedigrees of any living animals. The superb training of these magnificent horses is demonstrated in exhibitions staged each Sunday from two to five. There are plenty of seats. Small charge.

357—LA BREA FOSSIL PITS: Located on Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, between Curzon and Ogden. Here may be seen the pits from which hundreds of skeletons and bones of prehistoric animals have been taken. Tigers, elephants, mastodons, camels and buffalo. These famous fossils were first discovered in 1901 while examining the pits for petroleum. No organized effort was made to exhume them in large quantities until 1907. There are many specimens in the Los Angeles County Museum at Exposition Park. Each pit is surrounded by a stone wall and signs tell of the animals found there. Statues of many of the animals may be seen here. These pits were remarkable death traps. It is thought that dust and sand would drift over the fresh oil, hiding both it and the firmer asphalt along the edge. There was no warning and the animals slipped into the treacherous mass. One of the pits is fenced off as there are many fossils still thought to be there. Early settlers in Los Angeles used this asphaltum to roof their adobes and their children used it for chewing gum.

358—LA MESA BATTLEFIELD: Located at the entrance to the Union Stockyards in Los Angeles, at Downey Road and Vernon Ave. Here may be seen markers, made of three large boulders, commemorating the last battle, on this site, between the Americans and the Mexicans, January 9, 1847. Commodore Robert F. Stockton was in command of the American forces and General Jose Maria Flores for the Californians. It was an American victory, and the Californians retreated to Verdugo Canyon.

359—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN: Located at the outskirts of Los Angeles and reached from Sunset Blvd., via Laurel Canyon Blvd. and Lookout Mountain Avenue. It was here that the women of the rebels watched the defeat of Governor Micheltorena at the Battle of Cahuenga, in 1845.



FROM TOP TO BOTTOM: Bad Water, Death Valley, No. 65. Harmony Borax Works, No. 65. Scotty's Castle, No. 65. Donner Monument, No. 73. Arrowhead, No. 7. Geysers, No. 100.

361—LOS ALAMITOS ADOBE: Located on the Bixby Ranch, on State Highway No. 22 at east city limits of Long Beach. This rancho was a part of the great grant of land made to Don Manuel Nieto in 1784 by the King of Spain. This grant, with that of the Los Cerritos Rancho, consisted of 200,000 acres. It was a beautiful place when owned by the Stearns family. Stearns borrowed money on the ranch with which to build the Arcadia Block in Los Angeles, but because of his large losses of cattle during the great drought in the '60's, he was unable to pay and lost the place. Then it fell into decay, the front room was used as a cow pen, and the entire place became infested with rats. Then again it was rebuilt in many places, and with new wings. Again it became a charming home as it is today.

363—LOS ANGELES COUNTY EXHIBIT: Located in the basement of the Chamber of Commerce Building. Here is an attractive and educational exhibit in miniature with buildings, men, horses, automobiles, etc. The exhibit consists of Homes, Mining, Industry, Clay Products, Iron and Steel Industry, Walnut Industry, with tiny trees, playgrounds, showing camping and picnic parties under the trees, vegetable and citrus fruits exhibit with miniature trees and packing plants, textile and apparel factories, the oil industry with its derricks, motion picture industry, studios, sets, and a company working, hogs, sheep and cattle, dairying, fishing, with wharfs and boats, poultry and pet stock, grain and alfalfa, with threshing machines and tractors, the Los Angeles Airport and others.

364—LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLISEUM: Located at Exposition Park in Los Angeles. Here is the largest stadium in the country, and has a seating capacity of 105,000. The playing field is 350 feet long and 80 feet wide, and the running track is 1,668 feet long. There are 86 entrances and 34 miles of seats. It is used extensively for parades and for the entrance of these there is a tunnel 28 feet high and 38 feet wide. One of the most notable of these parades was the Motion Picture Pageant during the Shrine Convention in 1938. The big football games are held here. The torch in front of the Coliseum has burned steadily since the Olympic games here.

365—LOS CERRITOS ADOBE: Located at the northeast corner of the Virginia Country Club. This old adobe was once of great beauty with a gay and busy life. It was built in 1844, by Don Juan Temple. The beams were made from hand hewn redwood brought from Northern California. The walls were of sun-dried adobe made on the spot. It was on this ranch that one of the battles of the American occupation occurred, when the forces of the Californians, under Carrillo, met the forces of Colonel Stockton, who had landed at San Pedro. The Californians, by driving back and forth in the darkness, a large herd of horses, succeeded in giving the impression of a much larger force than they really had.

367—LUGO ADOBE: Located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bell via Gage Avenue. An interesting old adobe, built in 1850, which has been occupied continuously by the Lugo family. The original grant, consisting of 25,000 acres, covered all land where Huntington Park, Vernon, Walnut Park, Southgate and Lynwood now stands. It now covers but a few acres. The original Lugo adobe stood where Pershing Square is now located, in Los Angeles, and was donated to one of Southern California's first colleges, the St. Vincent, which later became the Loyola College. The present adobe is rather modern looking and in excellent condition. The first upright piano to be brought to California was placed in the Lugo Adobe. It was brought around the Horn on a windjammer.

368—MEMORY GARDEN: Located opposite the San Fernando Mission. This was once the gardens of the mission. Now a well kept park with flowers and interesting trees. Here may be seen the old vats used by the padres to render tallow during the mission period. Here is a fountain, a replica of one in Cordova, Spain, which was built about 1812. It was part of the water system of the mission. Here is a statue of Father Serra and nearby another old fountain. It was here that General Fremont was camped before signing the treaty of Cahuenga which ended the war between the Americas and Mexico.

369—MT. LOWE: Located north of Pasadena and reached only by an incline railway or by hiking. The incline railway, when running,

makes a very interesting trip and from its terminus one of the highest electric railways in the world goes to the summit. The historic Mt. Lowe Tavern was burned. It was located at an elevation of 4420 feet above sea level. Excellent views may be had from the summit, especially at night. The Mt. Lowe observatory is located on the slopes of the mountain. In 1886, Professor Lowe, for whom the mountain was named, tried to manufacture gas from water. The incline railway is not running at this writing.

370—MT. WILSON: Located 33 miles north of Los Angeles via La Canada and the Angeles Crest Highway over a good road and an easy climb. The Carnegie Observatory is located here and, until the new telescope is completed at Palomar Mountain, has the largest telescope in the world. Here, day and night, eight huge telescopes are busy probing the mysteries of the universe. The large telescope, with its 100 inch reflector, is available to the public from 2:30 to 3 P.M., Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. The 12 inch telescope is free to the public every night. The Astronomical Museum is open daily from 1:30 to 2:15 P.M. An illustrated astronomical lecture is given at the hotel every evening at 7:30. The 60 inch telescope, the third largest, is open to the public at 7:30 and 8:30 P.M. At night the lights of sixty cities may be seen. The elevation is 6,000 feet. A charge is made for parking at the top of the mountain.

371—MOVIE STARS' AUTOGRAPHS: In the court of the Chinese Theater, on Hollywood Blvd. in Hollywood, are many of these unusual autographs. Imbedded in the cement floor are not only the autographs of many stars but the imprints of their hands and foot-prints also. Among those to be seen here are Mary Pickford, Joan Crawford, Clark Gable, Eddie Cantor, Marion Davies, Gloria Swanson, Harold Lloyd, Janet Gaynor, Jeanette McDonald, Shirley Temple, and many others.

372—MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART: Located in Exposition Park, Los Angeles. Here will be found exhibitions of birds, fish, animals, musical instruments, Oriental objects, early California exhibits of the Spanish and Mexican days, paintings, china ware, Indian exhibits and many other interesting things. The Anthropology Room is interesting as is the Motion Picture Exhibit. Mastodon fossils may be seen and skeletons from the La Brea Fossil pits. Don't miss the 21 miniature diorama groups. The Museum is open every day, except Thanksgiving and Christmas, from 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Sunday and Holidays, 2 to 5 P.M. No admission charge.

373—OLD ADOBE: Located at New High and Ord Streets, in Los Angeles. Here is an adobe of old time Los Angeles. Formerly a corridor extended along the front as shown by the protruding beams. The door and window frames came around the Horn from New England on a windjammer. It has been used as a Chinese cafe and other business. Next door is another interesting old adobe building.

374—OLDEST GRAPEVINE: Located next to the San Gabriel Mission. This is known as the "Mother Grape Vine" and is the oldest and largest in America. The spread of its branches covers 12,000 square feet. It has three large trunks, each about 3 feet in circumference. Large limbs of about 1½ feet branch from the trunk. This vine was planted in 1861. Note: Many people questioned the date given, in our last edition, of the planting of this vine, because of a sign at the tree giving a date 100 years before. This vine was brought from Wilson Canyon in 1861 and planted here. There has also been a question as to whether it is the largest. Actual measurements of other vines show that it is.

375—OLDEST WINERY IN THE STATE: Located at the rear of the San Gabriel Mission. This little building was built in 1771 and has three wine presses. The first vineyards here were planted by Father Serra, and the Franciscan padres, in 1761.

OLD MISSION CHURCH (See Plaza Church)

376—OLD PLAZA: Located at the junction of Main Street and Sunset Blvd. in Los Angeles. This is not the original Plaza as that was just northeast of its present location. Around that stood the homes of the Carrillo, Lugo, del Valle, Verdugo, Sepulveda and Figueroa families, all familiar names. Here is a statue of Don Felipe de Neve, founder of

"El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles." Here are three ancient rubber trees and several palms planted many years ago. The Plaza is now a lounging place for the "down and outers" and any day you may see excited speakers telling the seemingly uninterested loungers how the country should be run. Across the street is the old Pico House, a hotel built by Governor Pio Pico in 1869. It is a three-story solid looking building, waiting the time, not far away, when it, too, will make way for the march of progress. When it was built it was the finest hotel in the southwest, and was the terminus of the Banning stages which ran to Wilmington. It looks today, except for the marks of age, as it did then. Close by is the old Nadeau House, which was the fashionable hotel of the city in its day. Here was installed the first passenger elevator in the city. A short distance away, at the corner of Spring and Sunset, is a statue of Father Junipero Serra. Nearby also, on Ferguson Alley, number 215½, is the King Chew Chinese Temple. (See 340-381-380-319-336.)

377—OLD SPANISH CEMETERY: Located on San Lorenzo Street, in Santa Monica, a short distance from Entrada Street. It is surrounded by an adobe wall, now covered with cement. It still has the original hand-hewn gate. In a niche in the wall is a shrine of a life size statue of a saint. There are two old gravestones with the inscription worn away and one later stone with the inscription in Spanish. On the slope of the hill back of the cemetery is the site of the old Marquez Adobe. The house is entirely gone except part of the wall. A large cactus marks the site. The adobe was built in 1830 and was the first house in Santa Monica.

OLVERA STREET (See No. 380)

378—OSTRICH FARM: Located on Mission Road, Los Angeles, near the entrance to Lincoln Park. This is claimed to be the largest ostrich farm in America and has the only trained ostriches in the west. The farm was established for the purpose of raising ostriches for their feathers, supplying zoos and for motion picture work. These giant birds thrive as well here as in their native environment. A large number of them are always on exhibition. Here you may see "Cloudburst," the famous driving ostrich, and also birds that may be ridden. It is very interesting to see them eating oranges. An admission charge is made.

380—PASEO DE LOS ANGELES: (Olvera Street.) Located just north of the Plaza, near Main and Sunset Blvd. Here is a bit of real old Mexico with quaint shops, curio stores and cafes. At the entrance stands an old cross, with its crude carving nearly obliterated, yet you can still make out the inscription, "De Neustra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles," and the date of September 4, 1781. On both sides and in the center of the Paseo you will find candle shops, pottery shops, iron works, and many other interesting places. Here you will see an old carretta, no longer used, to roll over the dirt streets of the old Pueblo. You may see the oldest brick house in the city and the original wine cellar. There are the antique shops and a shrine with the candles continually burning. You will see an old stone watering trough hewn by the Mission Indians in 1820. Here will be found a Puppet Show, places selling Spanish pottery and hand-blown glass, a theater with Spanish plays and dances, a Mexican cafe that will interest you. There is a beautiful miniature palace, with 36 miniature furnished rooms. It is fascinating to see Jose, the candlemaker, with his pan of beeswax, making his perfumed candles. See the murals at El Casa del Tesoro, No. 11½. Olvera Street was the first main thoroughfare in Los Angeles. (See 376-381-336-340.)

PLANETARIUM (See No. 347)

381—PLAZA CHURCH: Located on Main Street at the corner of Sunset, in Los Angeles, opposite the Plaza. This church, also known as the "Old Mission Church," is the oldest religious building in the city and is much the same as it was when built by the Spaniards in 1784. Its real name is "Church of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels". A lonely palm, in the court yard, stands vigil as it has for so many years. It was in this church that Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of Mexican California, was married, uniting two of the most famous families of early California, the Pico and the Alvarado. Inside the church will be seen some fine old statuary and stained glass windows. There is a beau-

tiful altar, with candles burning continuously. The church is always open and is still in daily use. (See 340-380-319-336-376.)

382—PONY EXPRESS MUSEUM: Located on Huntington Drive in Arcadia, near the Santa Anita Race Track. Here are 24 rooms filled with genuine relics of the gold rush days and with hundreds of articles actually used in the mining camps. Do not attempt to see this exhibit in a hurry. Among the hundreds of things of interest here are a few you should not overlook. The 1849 Gold Rush Saloon, furnished entirely with articles brought from the Mother Lode, among them the complete bullet-scarred bar. The largest gold scales, yet so delicate it is claimed to weigh a pencil mark. The Indian room, with its arrowheads, tomahawks and real scalps. The largest shotgun in the world, 12 feet long. The old Concord Stages, the hand drawn fire engines, one of which is over a hundred years old and brought around the Horn in 1849. An old time printing press, treasure boxes, a Chinese Joss House, store front from the mining camps, gambling layouts and a thousand other interesting things. Admission charged. Open daily.

383—RUSTIC FERN DELL: Located in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, and reached by the Western Ave. entrance. Here is a narrow canyon filled with beautiful ferns of all descriptions. Lilies and trees complete the picture. Through it all runs a rippling stream with pools filled with gold fish and along the stream are numerous little falls.

384—ROMONA'S HOME: Located at San Gabriel Mission: Here was where Helen Hunt Jackson placed the childhood of her heroine, "Ramona". The stout old adobe walls are still in good condition and the timbers still sturdy. The walls are thick and the windows barred. It was built by Juan Padilla about 1847. It was the center of amusement for the section and was the first hotel in Southern California.

385—RANCHO LAS TUNAS: Located at San Gabriel just east of the San Gabriel Mission. The original adobe here is 165 years old and a rambling structure with a number of wings added to the old building. The walls of the original adobe are 18 inches thick. There are many old olive trees surrounding the place and a venerable rubber tree as old as the mission itself. There are many other magnificent trees including large palms and pecans. Some of these trees were planted in 1800. This ranch was California's first botanical garden. It was used by the mission padres in the early days as a testing ground for fruits and vines brought from Spain. Part of the old cactus fence may still be seen. Some of the rooms in the adobe have five floors, built one on top of the other.

386—SAND SCULPTURE: Located at Bicknell and Ocean Avenues in Santa Monica. Here is an interesting group, made by an itinerant sculptor, from sand and clay and consists of a group of buffalo and an Indian on horseback with drawn bow. The peculiar formation of the clay and sand needed but a little work and imagination to obtain the desired result. While the work is crude and somewhat worn by the weather it is still interesting.

388—SAN GABRIEL MISSION ADOBE: Located at 365 Mission Blvd. a short distance from the Mission. This vine-clad adobe was built as a home for the Mission Fathers in 1768, three years before the mission church was erected. It has hand hewn doors and the original rafters. Under three coverings of board in the floor the original tile floor was found. It is a private home surrounded by a long white fence and can be seen from the road. (See 355-374.)

389—SANTA ANITA RANCHO: Located at the west limits of Arcadia, 9 miles east of Pasadena on U. S. 66. Part of this ranch is now a public park and open daily until 7 p.m. The park consists of 30 acres, all wooded and with 51 varieties of trees and shrubs. Here is the Queen Anne Cottage, built by E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin in 1881 as a residence and guest house. It was made to resemble the hotel he built in 1879 at Lake Tahoe. In the front yard is a pretty little lake surrounded by trees. Near the Cottage is the old log cabin. In the early 80's Baldwin had this cabin transported from his father's farm in Indiana, where he spent his early boyhood. Note the "shakes" on the roof. Back of the Cottage is the Coach Barn, built in 1879, in which once stood such famous Derby winners as "Volante", "Silver Cloud"

and "Emperor of Norfolk". On another part of the ranch, at a large Maltese Cross, is the final resting place of these magnificent animals. On another part is an old winery. There are many large and unusual trees. One is a "weeping willow" planted from a cutting which was grown from seed brought from the Tomb of Napoleon, on the Isle of St. Helena. One large eucalyptus tree, the seed for which was imported from Australia, is 170 feet high and another is 16 feet in circumference. One palm tree is 108 feet high and here also, is the largest redwood tree in Southern California, being 121 feet high and planted in 1876. (See Hugo Reid Adobe.)

391—SMALLEST HABITABLE CASTLE IN AMERICA: Located on Atlantic Boulevard at the corner of West Grand Street in Alhambra. This little castle has a frontage of 19 feet and a depth of 20 feet. It was occupied as a dwelling for many years.

392—SOUTHWEST MUSEUM: Located at Museum Drive and Marmion Way, Los Angeles. Here are very interesting exhibits consisting of the California Indians Room, Southwestern Indians Room, Prehistoric Pueblo Indians Room, Northwestern Room, Plains Indian Room and other exhibits pertaining to Indian life. Do not miss the miniature exhibits in the hall. Anyone interested in Indian lore may spend a couple of very interesting hours here. The museum is open from 1 to 5 p.m. every day except Monday, July 4th and Christmas.

393—STATE EXPOSITION BUILDING: Located in Exposition Park, Los Angeles. An attractive exposition of the resources and industries of California. Here, every week day, you may see "California at a glance." It is an inspiring demonstration and entirely free. Every county in California is glowingly presented through exhibit and diorama with the scenic, industrial and recreational features of all California. It is a State institution and open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Wednesday afternoons, Sundays and Holidays when the hours are from 2 to 5 p.m.

394—SUBMARINE GARDENS: Located at Catalina Island. These gardens are of great beauty and each season of the year they show different flora. They are at their best in August when the bottom of the sea is a carpet of vivid purple. Different specimens of fish may be seen flitting in and out among the shell and moss-covered rocks. In August the golden garibaldi, sea heather and sheephead add to the beauty of the gardens. They are to be seen from glass bottomed boats.

395—SUNKEN GARDENS: Located at Exposition Park in Los Angeles. Here are seven acres of roses with 15,000 bushes of 120 different varieties. It is the largest rose garden in the country. At night an electric fountain, with different colors, adds to the beauty of this spot.

396—UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Located in Los Angeles. This university was established in 1880. Among the buildings here are the Edward L. Doheny Memorial Library, a million dollar building with a capacity of 500,000 books. The Mudd Memorial Library, with its rare manuscripts and first editions. The Bovard Administration Building, Bovard Auditorium, College of Architecture, School of Law Building, Elizabeth von Kleinsmid Hall for Women, Mudd Memorial Hall, the old College Building, the Foyer of Town and Gown where banquets and dances are held, Student Union Building, Bridge Hall and the School of Music. Standing in the center of the campus is a great bronze statue, "Tommy Trojan", as it is called by the student body. This college is also the home of the well known Trojan Band.

397—VALENTINO STATUE: Located in a small park at De Longpre and Cherokee Avenues in Hollywood. It is a bronze figure of the actor and called "Inspiration." A plaque at the base of the statue reads "Erected in Memory of Rudolph Valentino. Presented by his friends and admirers from all walks of life in all parts of the world, in appreciation of the happiness brought to them by his cinema portrayals". It is surrounded by a small lily pond. Every Memorial Day since its erection some unknown woman places a wreath on the statue.

398—WAYSIDE COLONY: Located at First and Atlantic Blvd. in Long Beach. Here is a very interesting place the basic idea of which is

the glorification of the simple and useful. Here is a Courtyard Theater, where interesting plays are presented by a "little theater" group. There is a quaint and interesting tavern where the meals are served from a Brittany kitchen and in an old world atmosphere. The lights here are in perforated dishpans suspended from old cart wheels which were the first to roll wagons across the plains into Long Beach. The chairs were made in a Mexico prison. In the yard is an old mail coach that once carried the royal mail from London to Dover. In the yard is the "big top", the only round school house in the world. It once covered a merry go round. The small ticket booth is now a book shop. There are many interesting shops filled with all kinds of interesting things from antiques to hand craft. One shop displays hooked rugs and needle point made from designs 100 to 300 years old.

399—WISTERIA VINE: Located at 201 West Carter Street in Sierra Madre. It is the largest in the world. Over 500 feet long and spreading over the house, arbor and trees. It is over 45 years old and covers $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. As many as 38,000 people have visited this vine in one season. The display lasts nearly a month. The vine blooms late in March or early April and is celebrated by a Garden Fete held in connection. Another very large and interesting wisteria vine is located in Banning Park at Wilmington.

400—WITCH'S HOUSE: Located at the corner of Walden Drive and Carmelita Street, in Beverly Hills. There are many odd and unusual houses in and around Los Angeles, but one of the oddest is this place, the height of something or other, and it takes the prize in design, material and construction. It is a rambling affair with a peaked roof and was mostly built of material from a motion picture set which, owing to building restrictions, had to be taken apart, moved there and reassembled.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (See No. 324)

MONTEREY AND VICINITY

401—MONTEREY: Located on the coast 19 miles southwest of Salinas. This is one of the most picturesque and historical of California cities. In no other place in the world was history made with a rapidity more amazing. Into three-quarters of a century of life it crowded the history of an age. Juan de Cabrillo sailed into this bay in 1542, 50 years after Columbus discovered the new world. Sebastian Viscaino landed in 1602 and took possession in the name of Spain. In 1770 Gaspar de Portola established a presidio here and Father Serra a mission. In 1822 California became a Mexican province with Monterey as its capital. On July 7, 1846, John Drake Sloat raised the American Flag over Monterey and California became United States soil.

402—COLTON HALL: Located in Monterey. This is California's "Constitution Hall" as it was here that the people of California set the machinery in motion for a government of their liking, state government, under the flag of the United States. This pink-walled, dignified New England structure holds a place all its own among the landmarks of the state. It was completed in the spring of 1849, and was built from the fines imposed on gamblers and drunks, and also from the sale of town lots. It was erected mostly by prison labor and built under the direction of Dr. Walter N. Colton, Navy Chaplain and first American Alcade of Monterey. He was also the last man to bear the title before it was changed to "Mayor". Nearby is the old Monterey Jail, built in 1854, where many hangings took place, among which was that of Anastasia Garcia, a famous outlaw.

403—FAMOUS BULL RING: Located back of a building on Alvarado St., in Monterey. Here is a crumbling adobe wall, now nearly forgotten, which is all that remains of the city's once famed bull ring. Within the walls once rang the jubilant cries of Spanish Dons and their fair Senioritas, as matadors distinguished themselves in a new world. The old wall may disappear at any time under the march of progress.

404—FIRST THEATER IN CALIFORNIA: This theater, now a state monument, is located in Monterey, at Pacific and Scott Streets. It was built in 1844. Here Jennie Lind, the Swedish nightingale, sang

to the miners. The place was first built as a sailors' lodging house, then was commandeered by soldiers to be used as a theater. It afterwards became a resort for whalers, a dance hall and a bar. The stage in the theater was a foot above the floor and the footlights were tallow candles. It was the first building in California where an admission charge was made for a theatrical performance. This place, now a museum, is open from 1 to 5 daily.

405—HOUSE OF FOUR WINDS: Located in Monterey on Pacific Avenue across the street from Colton Hall. This was California's Yankee Hall of Records and was headquarters, in the old days, of Sherman and Halleck. The unusual name was given this place because of a weather vane on the roof said to have been the only one in the old town. The building was purchased by the Monterey Women's Civic Club and thus became the oldest women's club house in the country.

406—LARKIN HOUSE: Located in Monterey. This was the home of Thomas Oliver Larkin, the U. S. Consul to Mexican California from 1844 to 1846. Larkin was the only American Consul to hold office in the Mexico province. Here visited Commodore Sloat, General Kearney and others. Larkin built this adobe in 1835 as his residence and for a store. The house was the rendezvous for all English-speaking foreigners, particularly Americans and was the scene of notable hospitality. The house is now owned and occupied by a granddaughter of Larkin. The gardens, surrounded by a tile-topped stone wall, are beautiful.

407—OLD CUSTOM HOUSE: Located in Monterey at the foot of Alvarado Street. The flags of three nations have flown over this historic building. The work on this house was started in 1814 by the Spaniards, enlarged in 1822 by the Mexicans and again enlarged by the Americans after California was taken over by the United States. It was here, on July 7, 1846, that Commodore Drake Sloat first raised the American Flag in California. In 1903 restoration of the building was started by the state. It is a state monument and a museum. Nearby is the Plaza del Muelle (Plaza of the Pier), a colorful garden enclosed by a tile-topped stone wall.

408—OLD PACIFIC BUILDING: Located in Monterey at the corner of Main and Scott Streets. It was built in the late 30's as a hotel and was a popular place for honeymooners when Monterey was the social and political center of California. In the rear is Memory Garden, open to the public. It is one of the most interesting gardens in the state.

409—OLD WHALING STATION: Located in Monterey at the corner of Pacific and Decatur Streets. This old adobe was built in the early 60's and was the home of Portuguese whalers when whaling was the main industry in the bay. There is a beautiful garden here and a sidewalk made of whalebone.

410—PACIFIC GROVE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM: Located at Pacific Grove on the Monterey Peninsula. This is rated as one of the finest municipal museums in the United States. Among the unusual exhibits here is a collection of California butterflies unequalled in any other place. The exhibit of deep sea growth, indigenous to the region, is also outstanding.

411—POINT LOBOS: This is a State Park and created to protect the largest native grove of Monterey Cypress trees. Located four miles south of Carmel on State Highway No. 1. Here is a rugged, beautiful reserve of 336 acres abounding with the wind-twisted cypress trees which have weathered the storms for centuries. Here is one of the most spectacular coast lines in the state. The park has been left in its natural shape. There are many birds here. If you wish to drive your car into the park there is an admission charge. The only other growth of these trees are on the coast between Pescadero Point and Cypress Point.

412—PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY: In the old days it was called "El Castillo" and was surrounded by adobe walls 18 feet high. Within these walls stood the Royal Presidio Chapel, the governor's mansion, the jail, storehouses, corrals and homes of the soldiers. The chapel was founded in 1770 by Father Serra. The present church was erected in 1795 and has been in constant use since that time. The present Presidio

was built in 1902. It consists of 396 acres in the Presidio and 1600 acres in the reservation. At the top of the hill may be seen old Fort Mervine, built by the American forces after the capture of Monterey in 1846. Nearby is the John Drake Sloat monument. A historic marker here reads: "Landing place of Sebastian Vizcaino, 1602. Junipero Serra, 1770". Part of the trunk of the old tree under which Father Serra sang mass may be seen in the San Carlos Church. The Presidio is now the garrison for the 11th Cavalry and 2nd Battalion of the 76th Field Artillery, the personnel of which consists of 60 officers and 1000 men. Visitors are welcome to all ceremonies consisting of Formal Guard Mount, Parades and Mounted Reviews which, with the band, present an impressive spectacle.

413—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON HOUSE: Located in Monterey on Houston Street, between Pearl and Walnut. It was here Stevenson lived and did much of his work. This was in 1879. The building was once the "French Hotel." It is the only building left in California hallowed by the presence of this brilliant Britisher. The old Bush Street house in San Francisco, from where he went forth in May, 1879, as a bridegroom, was burned in 1906. The Oakland cottage of his bride, known as "Rose Cottage" has also passed out of the picture. The hotel and cottage on Mt. St. Helena, near the Silverado Mine, to which the bride and her sick husband, betook themselves in the hopes of getting relief above the fogs of the bay, have also disappeared. Thus the Stevenson House remains the only western shrine of all lovers of Robert Louis Stevenson. It was here he wrote "Vendetta of the West", "Thoreau", "Amateur Emigrant" and "Prince Otto". (See No. 456.)

414—17 MILE DRIVE: Located on the shore between Pacific Grove and Carmel. A very scenic drive along the coast with a historic background. It was first seen by Cabrillo, in 1542, then by Vizcaino, in 1602. Portola and Crespi passed by in 1769 and Father Serra, in 1770. At the north end of the drive is the Point Pinos Lighthouse and along the drive may be seen the haunts of sea lions. Cormorants and pelicans abound along the shore. Nature's fantasy ran riot in designing the cypress trees along the drive. Queer shapes appear at every turn. There is the Witch Tree, with its fantastic limbs reaching out like long arms. The Ghost Tree has a weird form like a great ghost ready to float away into the atmosphere. A charge is made to drive over this road.

415—SHERMAN ROSE ADOBE: Located on the Mesa in Monterey. This adobe, as now seen, is an exact duplicate of the one originally built on Alvarado Street, where a bank now stands. The windows and doors of the original adobe, as well as some of the glass, were used in the reproduction. The outside wood is from the original building and all the old rose bushes were moved to the new site including the Sherman Rose. This adobe was the home of Senorita Bonifacio. The legend is that General William T. Sherman planted the rose bush, now known as the "Sherman Rose" and he was supposed to return and marry her when the rose bloomed. But he never did. Sherman's old adobe is located on Main Street between Jefferson and Madison.

RIVERSIDE AND VICINITY

417—RIVERSIDE: Located on U. S. 60, 53 miles east of Los Angeles. Earliest inhabitants of the Santa Ana river valley were the Cahuilla and Serrano Indians. On March 20, 1774, Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza and his company of Spanish soldiers camped on the river bank near the place where Riverside now stands on his way from Tubac to Monterey. Again, on New Year's day, 1776, he camped at the same place on his second journey. This time he brought 243 colonists with him to increase the Spanish population of California. In the early '80's, Bernardo Yorba, Juan Bandini and his son-in-law, Abel Stearns, Jose Estudillo and Louis Rubidoux grazed their herds of cattle and sheep in the valley of the Santa Ana. The floods of 1862 and the drought of 1863 and 1864 destroyed the herds and in 1868, 8,600 acres of the Rubidoux rancho were sold to Louis Prevost, a French nurseryman and silk expert of Los Angeles, and his California Silk Center Association. When Prevost and the silk craze died in 1869, the land was purchased by

John W. North and his eastern associates of the Southern California Colony Association for \$3.50 an acre. The town was called Jurupa, later changed to Riverside.

418—CITRUS EXPERIMENTAL STATION: Of the University of California. Located 5 miles southeast of Riverside via 8th Street. It is operated in connection with the School of Subtropical Agriculture at Westwood and employs 100 persons. It was established in 1913 and is recognized as one of the outstanding research institutions in the world and has been worth millions of dollars to agriculture. If you are interested in orange culture you will enjoy a visit here.

419—FAIRMONT PARK: Located in Riverside at the foot of Mt. Rubidoux. Here is located the Tabor Zoo, one of the few institutions of its kind in the state. Has a splendid collection of animals. Lake Evans, covering 42 acres, is a recreational lake. In this park may be seen a number of mulberry trees, planted in 1868, when this section was intended as a silk center.

420—MARCH FIELD: Located nine miles southeast of Riverside on U. S. Highway No. 395. Here are located the headquarters of the First Wing, 17th Attack Group and 19th Bombardment Group of the U. S. Army Air Service. In addition to three attack squadrons and two bombing squadrons, there are two service squadrons, a station complement, photo section and ordnance, quartermaster, medical, finance and wing headquarters detachments. The annual payroll is \$1,120,000. There are 1231 enlisted men and 147 officers. Over this immense field are located 208 permanent buildings and nine miles of paved roads. There is also a paved landing mat of 45,000 square yards. March Field was established in 1917 as a flying school. The field was named for Lieut. Payton C. March, Jr., who was killed in the World War.

421—MISSION INN: Located in Riverside at 7th and Main Streets. For 60 years tourists from all parts of the world have visited this unique hostelry, with its gardens, cloisters, pergolas, patios, art galleries, and its early California atmosphere. The Inn was built around the old adobe, "Glenwood Cottage". It is a gathering place for writers, artists and other nationally known persons. The "Rotonda Internacional", St. Francis Chapel with its golden Mexican altar and Tiffany windows, the Galeria and Oriental Court are all very interesting. The Aviator's Shrine is located in the Courtyard of St. Francis. Many wedding couples have passed through the "Doorway of Happiness" into the St. Francis Chapel. This chapel, with its old Spanish altar of carved cedar and gold, is a favorite place for weddings as is the St. Cecilia Chapel. Do not miss the "Immaculate Conception with the Mirror" in the St. Francis Chapel. This most beautiful work of art was painted by Murillo for a convent in Madrid between 1660 and 1678. Other very interesting things to see are the Court of Birds, the Presidential Suite, St. Cecilia Windows, the Refectorio, Pontifical Court, Spanish Patio, Signature Room, St. Francis Atrio, Collection of Aviation Insignia, the Oriental Rooms, the Garden of the Bells. An hour may be spent in the Cloister Art Shop with its antique and modern art objects from all parts of the world. The collection of Dolls and Animals of the World should not be missed.

422—MT. RUBIDOUX: Located on the outskirts of Riverside. It is 1364 feet above sea level and 500 feet above the city. Embedded in rugged boulders are bronze memorial tablets. Juan Bautista de Anza, and his band of explorers, camped at the foot of the mountain in 1774. In 1906 a road was built to the summit. In 1907 the Father Serra Cross was erected at the summit and in 1908 the first Easter service was held here which started similar annual services in all parts of the state. President Taft unveiled a tablet to Father Serra here in 1909. In 1919 the first of the annual Armistice Day Sunset Services was held here. The World Peace Tower was erected near the summit in 1925. At the base of the tower, facing the rising sun, is a garden cared for by the Japanese of Riverside, and at the foot of the mountain is the St. Francis Fountain. The mountain was named for Louis Rubidoux, a Frenchman, who came to California in 1840. He purchased the Jurupa Rancho. Later he cut up the ranch into smaller holdings thus becoming Southern California's first "subdivider". His cabin was located on what is now U. S. 60 one mile west of the city limits. The "Friendship Bridge", on the top of the mountain, was built by friends in honor of Frank A.

Miller, late owner of the Mission Inn. It symbolizes his ideals for world friendliness. There is an interesting tablet placed here in the presence of H. I. H. Prince Kaya of Japan in honor of Lt. Col. Shunzo Kido, whose humanity for his horse during the Olympic Games in 1932 will ever remain in the hearts of horse lovers.

423—RUMSAY MUSEUM: Located in the City Hall at Riverside. Here is one of the finest, if not the finest, collections of Indian baskets in the country. It is the Cornelius Earle Rumsay Collection. Open to the public every day, except Sundays and Holidays, from noon to 4 p. m.

424—SHERMAN INDIAN INSTITUTE: Located on Magnolia Avenue, Riverside. This is a federal school for Indian boys and girls, founded in 1901 and named in honor of James S. Sherman, former vice-president of the U. S. Its 650 students come from 75 Indian tribes for vocational training and academic instruction up to the 12th grade. The buildings and grounds are large and well kept.

425—PARENT WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE TREE: Located at Arlington and Magnolia Streets, in Riverside. This tree, planted in 1873 by Mrs. Eliza Tibbits, is 12 feet tall with a 20 foot spread and still bears fruit. It is surrounded by an iron fence and inside this fence are three palm trees planted by Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Van Dyke and Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. It is called "Friendship Grove". This original tree is the parent of all Navel oranges in California.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

426—SAN FRANCISCO: In 1846 San Francisco was the magnificent hamlet of Yerba Buena clinging like a desolate swallow's nest on the slopes of the barren sand hills with its wind swept Plaza slanting down towards the bay. In the early days Yerba Buena was practically run by the Mormon Association. Don Juan Manuel Ayala, in 1775, was the first to sail through the Golden Gate although it was named by John C. Fremont. The Mission San Francisco de Asisi was established here in 1776. The city was active in the gold rush days, when salt pork and beans were the chief food and an ordinary meal cost \$5.00, eggs sold at a dollar each. These eggs, as well as potatoes, came from the Sandwich Islands. By the close of '49 shipping had become so active and labor so inadequate that San Francisco, strange as it seems, sent its laundry to China. At this time, along its streets, could be seen turbaned Turks and Hindus, tattooed New Zealanders, jet black Abyssinians, fiery eyed Malays, pig tailed Chinese, hermit Japanese, fur muffled Russians and half naked Indians. It was the melting pot of the world. The city grew steadily then went down in the fire and earthquake of 1906. Today it is truly one of the great cities of the country. The new, beautiful bridges over San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate pour millions into its busy streets.

427—ALCATRAZ ISLAND: Located just within the Golden Gate, San Francisco, opposite North Beach and Meigg's Wharf. Here is the site of the greatest military prison of the west and known throughout the army as the "Rock". It is now a penitentiary for the most desperate criminals and called "Devil's Island." It is an unusual thing for any prisoner to escape from the island by swimming. Alcatraz means "pelican".

428—CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE: Located in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. It was founded in 1853 and is the oldest institution of its kind in the west. Here is located the research departments in Botany, Entomology, Herpetology, Ichthyology, Ornithology, Mammalogy and Paleontology with large scientific collections in each. Many of these collections are the largest and most important in the country and they are open to properly qualified investigators for research work. The academy maintains a free and very interesting Natural History Museum open to the public throughout the year. The Simson African Hall here is especially noteworthy.

429—CALIFORNIA MAP: Located on the second floor of the Ferry Building in San Francisco. Here is a spectacular map of the state, six hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide. It is very complete in detail

and accurate to scale. One may literally travel the 1,000 mile length of California in ten minutes or study in detail for a half a day. It cost \$100,000.

430—CHABOT OBSERVATORY: Located on Mountain Blvd. in Oakland. It is the largest public school observatory in the world and is owned by the City of Oakland. Here are two telescopes, one a 20 inch refractory telescope, of which the movable parts weigh six tons. The other is an eight inch. The large dome here weighs fifteen tons and is mechanically operated. A second dome is manually operated and weighs much less. This observatory was founded by Anthony Chabot in 1882. It is open to the public daily, except Sundays, Mondays and holidays, from 1 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m.

431—CHINATOWN: Located in the heart of San Francisco around Grant Ave. Here is the largest Chinese colony outside of China. Here are joss houses, native theaters, imposing bazaars, restaurants and shops with beautiful textiles and objects of art from the Orient. There are no "opium dens". It is best seen at night and visitors may wander around at will without fear of being molested. Located in St. Mary's Square, in Chinatown, is the Sun Yat Sen Memorial. California's close affiliation with the Orient has never been given so striking a symbol as this beautiful memorial statue of Sun Yat Sen, China's great revolutionary leader. It is sculptured in red granite and stainless steel and combines the old and the new to represent the vibrant spirit of modern China. The statue is about 30 feet high. On Washington Street stands the Chinese Telephone Exchange, a building designed along the lines of the Far East. It has 2,300 subscribers and issues a local telephone book. There are Chinese Theaters and a Chinese branch of the U. S. Post Office, Chinese newspapers and some of the finest joss houses in the country. By the way, if you do not know it, "joss" comes from the Portuguese "deos" and means "God."

432—CLIFF HOUSE: Located on the coast in San Francisco. This well known and historic caravansary was first built in 1858 from lumber salvaged from a ship that foundered in the swirling waters off shore. This was a favorite stopping place in the Gold Rush Days. It was rebuilt in 1864 and became an institution during the Civil War. For the "tony class" visiting it in carriages with a trip across the sand dunes, it was an excursion as well as an adventure. In the 90's it became the Cliff House of the Gable", an ornate structure that awed by its magnificence. The fourth, which is the present remodeled edifice, was built in 1909. Off shore are the famous Seal Rocks. (See "Shipwrecks".)

433—COIT MEMORIAL TOWER: Located at the summit of Telegraph Hill, in San Francisco. This imposing tower was the gift of Mrs. Lillie Coit. It is 210 feet high and was erected in 1934 at a cost of \$125,000. From the esplanade at the entrance of the memorial, terraces of flowering shrubs cover the gradually descending levels of the hill, from the top of which may be seen an unusually fine panorama of the city. The design above the main entrance, which is flanked on either side by pillars, is that of a crowned eagle, while that over the door of the inner room portrays two symbolic eyes. On the walls of the ground floor are a series of realistic frescoes painted from actual scenes, depicting life and labor in California. A bronze plaque near the entrance states, "On top of this hill stood the inner signal station, 1849, and the first Western Telegraph Station, 1853." Telegraph Hill is a historic landmark of the city. In the old days a semaphore stood on this hill to announce the arrival of ships in the harbor. A marvelous view of the Golden Gate, the islands of the bay and the harbor is obtained from here. On the side of the hill are the houses and gardens of the Latin Quarter. In this quarter all of the dialects of Italy, France, Spain and Portugal may be heard.

434—DE YOUNG MUSEUM: Located in Golden Gate Park at San Francisco. It has many exhibits and is one of the most complete in the west. The nucleus of the collection was formed by M. H. De Young in 1894 as a result of the mid-winter exposition. It began with a small collection bought with the proceeds of the exposition. It has since grown steadily until it comprises a large collection of works of art and specimens of the crafts valued at millions of dollars. There are many valuable relics and documents here. The museum is located just south of the 10th Street entrance to the park.

435—FISHERMAN'S WHARF: Located in San Francisco at the foot of Taylor Street. Here is a bit of Naples and a bit of Sicily. The Italian fishing fleet comes in here. These fisher folk, with their boats and nets, are an interesting sight. There are places along the curb providing service for cooked crab and shrimp and crab cocktails.

436—FLEISHHACKER ZOO: Located on Great Highway at Sloat Blvd., in San Francisco. It was started by Herbert Fleishhacker, in 1929 when, on a trip around the world, he collected animals to form the nucleus of the present zoo. The new Zoo, recently built, uses the modern method of barless pits. It consists of 48 acres housing nearly 800 animals, birds and reptiles. There are 500 feet of bear dens, a flying cage 220 feet long, 45 feet high and 40 feet wide. There is a "Monkey Island" built of artificial rock with a moat filled with 3½ feet of water where the monkeys may enjoy a swim. There are two mammal dens, a lake for aquatic birds, lion house, elephant house, pools for otter and beaver, and a number of other buildings. The arrangement is very modern and, at a normal distance, it appears that the animals are not confined except for a pipe rail atop a low concrete curb. When completed the Zoo will cost \$1,500,000. Open to the public daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. There is no admission charge.

437—FORT POINT: Located on the northwest corner of the peninsula in San Francisco. It was called, in the old days, "Punta del Cantil Blanco," meaning, "White Cliff Point." Here, in 1793, Governor Arrellaga built a fort, "El Castillo." Several times later it was enlarged and remodeled. In 1855 it was called Fort Point and mounted 164 guns with accommodations for 2400 soldiers. The old fort is still in existence although in ruins.

438—GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE: Across the famous "Golden Gate" connecting San Francisco with Marin County. This bridge has the world's longest span, 4200 feet, and the highest bridge towers, 746 feet above the water, and is 6450 feet long. The total length is seven miles, including approaches. There are six lanes for automobile travel. Total cost, \$35,000,000. It is the first bridge to be built over a major harbor entrance.

439—GOLDEN GATE PARK: Located in San Francisco. This is the third largest park in the world and the largest man-made park. It is four miles long and contains 1013 acres. It has been transformed, since 1870, from a vast waste of sand dunes, into a veritable fairyland of gem-like lakes, forests, streams, waterfalls, gardens and playgrounds of every description. Here are located beautiful drives, a museum, the fascinating Steinhart Aquarium, stadium, buffalo paddocks, Japanese Tea Garden, conservatory, aviary, bear pits, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, bowling greens and many other things of interest. Band concerts are held Sundays and Holidays in the Claude Spreckels Band Stand. The amphitheater has a seating capacity of 10,000. In the park is the Prayer Book Cross commemorating the first religious service on the coast in the English language. Here also is the Amundsen Ship, the Gjoa, Captain Roald Amundsen's Norwegian sloop in which he, with a crew of six men, discovered the Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 1908.

440—JAPANESE TEA GARDEN: Located in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Here is a place of dense greenery, quaint, high-arched bridges spanning dark pools in which are frogs, gold fish and lily pads. There are many flowers and plants, cherry blossoms, white and pink; climbing wisteria, iris, strange dwarf pines and cedars, all filling the air with fragrance. There are several Japanese buildings, built in miniature, and a shrine to Buddha. And you may be served tea and rice cakes under the trees by dainty Nippon maidens dressed in Japanese kimonos.

441—JOAQUIN MILLER'S HOME: Located at 3152 Joaquin Miller Road in Oakland. Here lived the "Poet of the Sierra" on an 80 acre tract now a public park. Miller built four houses here, constructed his own funeral pyre and erected three monuments, one dedicated to Moses, one to Browning and one to General John C. Fremont. The last named is still standing and it marks the spot where Fremont, fresh from his capture of Los Angeles, stood and watched the sun set in a mantle of gold over the entrance to the harbor, which he named "The Golden Gate". Miller's first cabin, built of logs, is no more, but

three others remain, the most picturesque of which is the "Abbey", with a chapel in the center.

442—LARGEST WINDMILLS: The largest windmills in the world are located in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. The one in the northwest corner of the park cost \$25,000 and pumps 30,000 gallons of water an hour in a fresh breeze. The other mill cost \$20,000 and pumps 40,000 gallons per hour. Many people think these windmills are for show only but this is not the case.

443—LOTTA'S FOUNTAIN: Located at the junction of Market, Kearny and Geary Streets in San Francisco. It was given to the city by Lotta Crabtree, an early day stage favorite and was designed by Haig Patigan, the sculptor, in 1875. Lotta Crabtree lived in Grass Valley during the mining days when Grass Valley was larger than Los Angeles. She was the heroine of many of Bret Harte's stories and was greatly admired by the miners of the section. The fountain was given for the use of thirsty horses. As a child Lotta sang and danced for the miners in the Mother Lode country. (See No. 105 and No. 143A.)

444—MARE ISLAND: Located west of Vallejo via Tennessee Street. The Government Navy Yard is located here, also a navy museum and St. Peter's Chapel. And here is how it got its name. An old mare, owned by General Vallejo, swam ashore here from a boat wrecked in a storm. The navy yard was established by Admiral Farragut.

445—MILLS COLLEGE: Located at the head of Seminary Avenue in Oakland. It was founded in 1852 and is the largest women's college in the west. It was established as a New England college in California. The enrollment is limited to 500 and its student body represents 40 states and nations.

446—MT. TAMALPAIS: Located 16 miles northwest of Sausalito via State Highway No. 1. From the summit may be had a wonderful view of ocean, bay, mountains, forests and cities. The elevation is 2604 feet and the summit is reached by a toll road. There are well kept trails and camping places. Tamalpais is an Indian word. The contour of the summit makes a distinct outline of a recumbent woman, called "The Sleeping Maiden of Tamalpais."

447—MUIR WOODS: A national monument located nine miles northwest of Sausalito. Here is a grove of giant redwoods of great beauty. These Sequoias are of a multitude of generations, ranging from tiny treelets to lonely patriarchs from 1000 to 1500 years old. John Muir's Cabin is in the monument. This place is reached by a toll road. No cars are allowed in the monument but plenty of parking space is provided outside. The woods were named for John Muir, explorer, naturalist and writer.

448—OLDEST EUCALYPTUS TREE: Located at Central and Park Avenues in Alameda. With so many eucalyptus trees in the state it is interesting to know when, and where, the first one was planted, as these trees are not indigenous to California. The first one planted, as noted above, has a hundred-inch girth and is 97½ feet high. This tree was a seedling grown from the first seeds brought to California from Australia and is the sole survivor of the trees planted at that time.

449—OLD MILL: Located at Mill Valley. Standing on the banks of a stream here close to a small falls and surrounded by trees is the framework of the old mill. It was a saw mill and one of the first in the state. The framework, of hewn logs, and the rafters are all that is left. It was built in 1842 by Capt. John Read and it was from this mill that Mill Valley received its name.

450—PALACE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR: Located on a hill top in Lincoln Park, San Francisco. Here is an interesting art gallery erected in honor of the soldiers who fought in the World War. The building contains 19 galleries, two garden courts and a Little Theater seating 350. It was given to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Spreckels in 1924 and is a replica of the Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris. There are many outstanding paintings here as well as groups of sculpture, collections of bronzes, Oriental paintings, drawings of the

15th and 19th centuries, and exhibits of tapestries, porcelains and furniture.

451—PORTSMOUTH SQUARE: Located in San Francisco and bounded by Kearny, Washington and Sacramento Streets. This square was the scene of many of the dramatic happenings in the early days. It is the site where Captain John B. Montgomery, commander of the U. S. Sloop of War Portsmouth, raised the American Flag on July 8, 1846, thereby taking San Francisco for the United States. Around the square were the gambling dens and saloons that lured the forty-niners. Robert Louis Stevenson spent many days here, in 1879. He lived on Bush St.

452—PRESIDIO RESERVATION: Located on the bay and ocean in San Francisco. It has an area of 1542 acres. It is one of the largest and most important military posts in the world and one of the oldest posts in the United States, being established in 1776 by Juan Bautista de Anza, who led an expedition overland from Sonora, Mexico. At one end of the reservation are old cannon that saw service with Pizarro in Peru. They are dated 1673. The oldest adobe building in San Francisco is located here. It is the only surviving landmark of the old Presidio. Visitors, without cameras, are welcome.

453—SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BRIDGE: The largest project of its kind ever to be constructed. The length of the bridge, from terminal to terminal, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles and the bridge proper, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are two decks, each 66 feet wide. The top deck has six lanes for pleasure cars and is capable of carrying 24,000,000 cars a year without congestion. The lower deck has three lanes for truck and bus traffic, and a double track for interurban trains. This bridge cost \$77,200,000. An interesting story in connection with this bridge goes back to 1869 when one Joshua Norton, who became deranged after losing his fortune, imagined he was an Emperor and for 20 years held his imaginary reign here. In 1871 the Emperor issued a proclamation ordering that a suspension bridge be constructed from Oakland Point to Yerba Buena and from there to "Saucilleto." Naturally he was laughed at and humored in his plan. Today it is a reality. There are no sidewalks on this bridge and no pedestrians, bicycles or animals are allowed upon it.

454—SHIPWRECKS: Located on the coast at San Francisco near the Cliff House. Here are two wrecked ships viewed by thousands every month. One, the Tanker, Frank H. Buck, is 426 feet in length with 14,000 tons displacement. When America entered the World War this ship was used to carry oil and supplies to France. In 1918 it fought off a German U-boat. In 1925 it went on the rocks at Point Pinos, near Monterey but was taken off. In March, 1937, it ran afoul of the President Coolidge in a fog and drifted on the rocks where it now lies. Efforts to salvage her failed. Lying south of the ship is the wreck of the Ohioan, a 407 foot ship, which went aground in October, 1937. It is now broken in three parts. This ship may be seen to good advantage from the windows of the Cliff House.

455—SNOW MUSEUM: Located at 19th and Harrison Sts. in Oakland. It originated in 1922 when the late Henry A. Snow presented to the city of Oakland the valuable trophies of his African expedition. The exhibition has developed into the now well displayed collection of thousands of African, Arctic and American specimens. These include stuffed lions, elephants, a baby rhinoceros of the rare White variety, zebras, lion cubs, bucks, gazelles and hundreds of other rare specimens. Over 75,000 people visit this place yearly.

455A—STEINHART AQUARIUM: Located in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Here is one of the finest collections of fresh and salt water fishes to be found in any institution of its kind. Especially notable is the fine display of marine fishes from the tropical Pacific, brilliant in coloring and interesting in habits. The Aquarium is open daily to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. in summer and 10 to 4 in winter. There is no charge.

456—STEVENSON MONUMENT: Located in Portsmouth Square in San Francisco. This Robert Louis Stevenson galleon of bronze representing the Hispaniola of Treasure Island, was designed by Bruce Porter, modeled by George Piper, and erected in 1919. During Steven-

son's residence here in 1880 he secured valuable material for his work from odd characters that he met in Chinatown and the nearby park. The inscription on the monument is from the celebrated writer's Christmas Sermons: "To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little, to spend a little less, to make his whole family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but those without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy." Another monument to Stevenson is located on Mt. St. Helena. It is made to resemble a book. (See No. 413.)

457—TREASURE ISLAND: Located in San Francisco Bay. Here, on this man-made island of 400 acres, will be held the \$50,000,000 Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939. It is interesting to watch the island grow and the buildings rise for this unusual exposition. After it is over the island will be used as a large aviation field to be known as the "Air Crossroads of the Pacific". The exposition will be a \$40,000,000 project. It is two miles off the shore line of San Francisco and is reached by a 110 foot causeway from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The harbor is 1500 feet wide and 3400 feet long and will be used for marine regattas.

458—TWIN PEAKS: Located in the center of San Francisco. The peaks rise to a height of 925 feet. A good road winds to the top from which a fine view of the city and bay may be obtained. The peaks are a famous landmark of the city. On the top is a ten million gallon salt water reservoir used for the city's high pressure fire system. Through Twin Peaks runs the longest municipally owned tunnel in the world devoted to rapid transit. It is 12,000 feet long and has two tiled stations connected to the street by elevators and stairways.

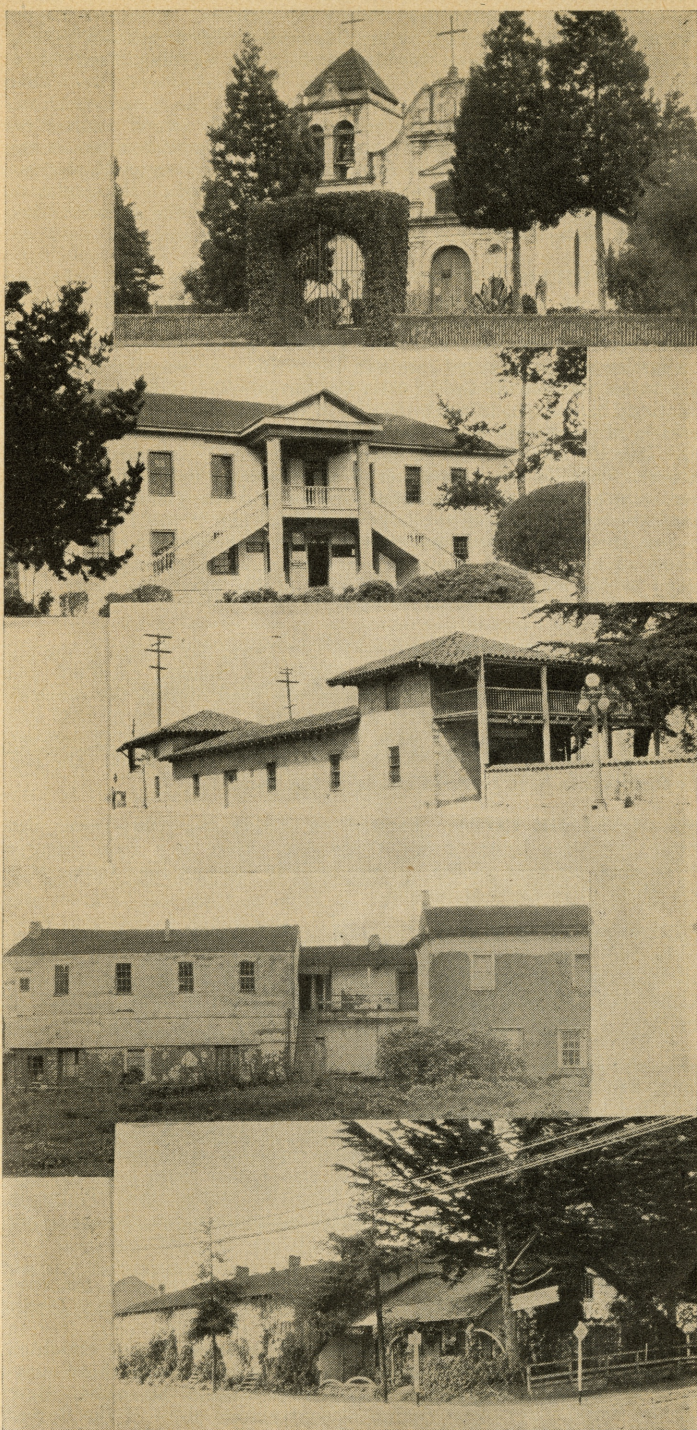
459—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA: Located at Berkeley. It occupies 535 acres and registers an average of 14,000 students. It has an excellent campus and notable buildings. The Campanile, or Sather Tower, was erected in 1914. It has a chime of 12 bells, made in England. The largest weighs two ton. The library here contains thousands of rare volumes. The Memorial Stadium is the scene of exciting football games. The Greek Theater, a gift of William Randolph Hearst, was erected in 1903. The Museum of Vertebrate Zoology contains 80,000 specimens. This university has seven major campi, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Davis, San Francisco, Riverside and La Jolla, with a total campus acreage of 6131. The total acreage of land owned and operated is over 14,000 acres. The total registration of students, on all campi, all sessions and curricula, is 28,000.

SAN DIEGO AND VICINITY

460—SAN DIEGO: Was originally named San Miguel by Cabrillo, who discovered California in 1542. In 1602 the name was changed to San Diego by Sebastian Viscaino, the explorer. The first mission was established here in 1769. The first military garrison in California was built here in 1769 by Captain Rivera. San Diego was the first settlement in the state. Next to that of San Francisco it has the best natural harbor on the California coast, having an area of 22 square miles. San Diego is both a military and naval center. The American Flag was raised here, on the Plaza, in 1846. There are many points of interest as shown below.

461—ADOBE CHAPEL: Located at San Diego Ave. and Conde St., in Old Town, San Diego. A few old adobe bricks mark the site of the chapel which was dedicated November 21, 1858. This church was described in Helen Hunt Jackson's story, "Ramona". Her famous character, "Father Gaspara" was, in reality, Father Antonio Ubach, who officiated at the chapel. It has been restored with an adobe brick wall around it. It is a replica of the original building but nothing remains of the historical old adobe.

462—BALBOA PARK: Located in San Diego and reached via 12th Avenue and Park Blvd. This park consists of 1400 acres and was the site of the Panama-California Exposition in 1915-1916. Also of the California Pacific International Exposition in 1935-1936. Most of the ex-



FROM TOP TO BOTTOM: Royal Presidio Chapel, No. 537. Colton Hall, No. 402.
Custom House, No. 407. Stevenson House, No. 413. First Theater, No. 404.

position buildings have been preserved. Here are located the San Diego Museum, Palace of Fine Arts, Natural History Museum, Museum of Central American Antiquities, Palace of Science, American Legion Headquarters, Horticulture Building, Japanese Pavilion, Spanish Village, House of Pacific Relations, Wishing Well, State Building, Ford Building, Ford Bowl, Casa Del Rey Moro and House of Hospitality. They are all interesting places and open to the public. The Spreckels Organ Pavilion is well known and has one of the world's largest outdoor organs. Organ concerts are given here. The San Diego Zoo is one of the finest in America. The Alcazar Gardens, formerly known as Montezuma Gardens, contains Moorish fountains and pansy beds. Here, also is Cabrillo Bridge, 450 feet long and 110 feet above the canyon drive. The U. S. Naval Hospital is located on the highway.

463—CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT: Located at the end of the road on Point Loma, out of San Diego via Rosecrans Avenue. Here is a place of unusual interest, historically, for the fact that on September 28, 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, sailed into San Diego Bay and was the first white man to set foot on the soil of Alta California. This place was created a national monument to mark the site of this historic event. The monument is of stone with a replica of his ship, the "San Salvador," on its top. It is the smallest national monument in the U. S. consisting of but $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Cabrillo was a navigator of great courage and a thorough seaman. He had two ships, the San Salvador and the Victoria, both very small vessels. He named the bay San Miguel and it was later changed to San Diego. He died, and was buried, somewhere on San Miguel Island, of the Channel group. A monument has been erected on the island to his memory. The actual spot of his grave has never been discovered.

464—CASA BANDINI: Located in Old Town, San Diego, at the old Plaza. It was built by Don Juan Bandini, a Spanish caballero and American patriot, in 1829. This adobe was used, during the Mexican war, as headquarters for Commodore Stockton. This was in 1846 and in the '60's it was used as a stage station for the line running between San Diego and Los Angeles. At that time it also was a hotel. The two story adobe has been restored and is in fine condition.

465—CASA DE COTA: Located on Twigg St., Old Town, San Diego, one block south of San Diego Ave. Here is a good example of the small old time adobes. It was built in 1835 by Juan Cota. It is very much dilapidated at present.

466—CONGRESS HALL: Located at San Diego Ave. and Wallace St. in Old Town, San Diego. This place, built in 1864, is a wooden building and well preserved. It originally stood on the opposite side of the plaza but was moved to its present location in 1876. It was, at one time, a saloon, gambling hall, post office and Pony Express station.

467—FATHER SERRA CROSS: Located on Presidio Hill in Old Town, San Diego. This cross honors the founder of the California Missions and is made of fragments of floor tiles from the first white man's habitation in California. It was erected in 1915. A short distance away, on July 16th, 1769, Father Serra raised a crude wooden cross, the first in the land. At this hallowed spot Father Serra built the first mission church. Here stands his beautiful statue, the "Padre in Prayer". Across the road is a powerful sculpture of an Indian. (See No. 85.)

468—FATHER SERRA TREE: Located at the side of the road just north of the road leading to Presidio Hill in Old Town, San Diego. This palm, surrounded by an iron fence, is the oldest palm tree in America and planted by Father Serra in 1769. It is in good condition and has stood all these years, a lone sentinel, with its shaggy head swaying in the wind, inviting men to come and worship at the shrine. Here was the burial place of 60 victims of scurvy from ships of the Gavez expedition in 1769 led by Governor Caspar de Portola. From this spot began "El Camino Real", or "King Highway", now U. S. 101, first trodden by white men when Portola set out for Monterey, July 14, 1769. Just beyond the tree, on the same side of the street, is a monument erected to Jedediah Strong Smith, "Pathfinder of the Sierras". At this

spot he completed the first trail from the Atlantic to the Pacific on January 18, 1827.

469—FORT ROSECANS: Located on Point Loma, San Diego and reached via Rosecrans Ave. Here is the marine guard detachment, naval fuel depot, target repair base, quarantine station and naval radio station. The road through the fort is the old La Playa Trail, the oldest commercial trail in the U. S. On the reservation is the old quarantine station established in 1833 and known as "Hide Park", a trading station and hide storage depot for the entire Pacific Coast in the old days. This place was the scene of Richard Henry Dana's hide droghing operations as described in "Two Years Before the Mast". Here, in 1829, the American Flag was first raised, unofficially, in California. The Fort was established in 1862. It is open to visitors daily from 9 to 5.

470—FORT STOCKTON: Located in Old Town, San Diego, on top of Presidio Hill. A flagpole now marks the site. It was built by Commodore Stockton in November, 1846, as a defense for San Diego. Some of the old earthworks are still visible. For a short time this place was known as Fort DuPont. Commodore Stockton occupied it and the name was changed in his honor. Here is mounted the old gun "El Jupiter", which was used at Fort Guijarros on Ballast Point during the affair with the brig "Leila Byrd". Here arrived the Mormon Battalion, completing the longest march of infantry in the history of the world. This was in 1847 when the battalion was on its way to San Diego to relieve General Kearney's troops. Previous to that time, in 1838, a small fort was built here by the Mexicans.

471—LA JOLLA CAVES: Located on Cave St. in La Jolla. Here are a series of caverns with exceptional geological formations. They are natural caves washed out by the action of the ocean during the ages past. They are interesting for their curious formations and colorings. The Sunny Jim Cave is the largest of the group and the only one now visited. The tunnel leading to this cave was dug with a pick and shovel by a German professor, Gustav Shultz. The narrow bands of white seen in the sandstone is epsom salts, the pinkest purple cast is from the iodine in the kelp and the reddish color is iron oxide. The caves are visited by thousands each year. An interesting exhibit of curios is located at the entrance. Admission charge to caves.

472—LEANING CHIMNEY: Probably you have driven through Rose Canyon, on U. S. 101, near San Diego, many times without noticing this leaning chimney. It is located at the Union Brick Yards, $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile north of the junction of U. S. 101 and the La Jolla road at the north outskirts of San Diego. This chimney, a brick one, is 114 feet high and it has leaned over until the center of the top projects seven feet beyond the center of the bottom. So we have a real "Leaning Tower of Pisa" right here in California. It was built over 50 years ago and the old kiln has been fired only a couple of times since its erection. Across the tracks is Ladrillo, a picturesque little Mexican Settlement.

473—MT. HELIX: Located 2 miles east of La Mesa south of U. S. 80. Here is a beautiful open air theater with seats and stage in natural settings amid trees and rocks and well worth seeing. It is dedicated to advancing knowledge and culture, relieving distressed in body, mind or spirit. Cultivating a love for the beautiful in art and nature and fostering an interest in, and the love of, music and the drama, and to promoting all things which elevate and refine mankind. At the summit is a cross from where may be had a remarkable marine and mountain view, even into Mexico. On the slope of the mountain is the home of Madame Schumann-Heink and presented by her to the veterans. Also on the slope are the homes of Charles Wakefield Cadman and Havrah Hubbard.

474—MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY: Located in Balboa Park, San Diego. Here is a large building with three floors with exhibits of Natural History. An interesting exhibit of mammals, birds, reptiles, marine life, plants, fossils and minerals. There are also exhibits of butterflies, sea shells and wild flowers. Open daily.

475—OLD TOWN: Located at the north limits of San Diego. Here is the birthplace of California. Within its confines are all the treasures of the beginning of this great state. There are many interesting things

to see. The Oldest Palm Tree in America, planted by Father Serra, himself, in 1769. On Presidio Hill are many things of interest. Here a cross marks the site of the first mission and a monument is erected to Sylvester Pattie, a pioneer pathfinder. The Junipero Serra Museum is very interesting. A flag pole marks the site of old Fort Stockton. The many historical places here are listed separately elsewhere in this section.

476—PLAZA SAN DIEGO VIEJO: Located on San Diego Ave. in Old Town, San Diego. It was established as the center of the Mexican Pueblo of San Diego which elected its first "Ayuntamiento" in 1834. It was taken by American forces in 1846. This place was the end of Stephen W. Kearney's trail in 1846. A boulder and flag marks the spot where the U. S. Flag was first raised, officially, in Southern California, by Lt. Stephen Rowan, on July 29, 1846. This place is now a well kept park with trees and flowers.

477—POINT LOMA: Located at San Diego and reached via Rosecrans Avenue and through the military reservation. At the end of the road is a spot of great interest, historically, for the fact that on September 28, 1542, 300 years before gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed here and was the first white man to set foot on the soil of Alta California. (See Cabrillo National Monument.) At the end of this point, on November 15, 1855, was lighted the first beacon on the Pacific Coast. It is called the "Old Spanish Lighthouse". At the end of the point, in 1795, was Fort Guijarros, with adobe walls four feet thick. Here, in 1803, occurred the famous "Battle of the Lelia Byrd", when the ship Lelia Byrd attempted to leave port with 1,000 smuggled otter skins. In 1850 a whaling station was located on the point and the remains of the old try pots may still be seen. There is an old mine shaft where Mormons dug for coal in 1855. Ballast Point, also located here, derives its name from the custom of the Yankee skippers in loading their ships with cobblestones from this point to use as ballast for their trip around the Horn. Many of the streets in Old Boston were paved with stones from this point. Here, also, is the site of old Fort Guijarros, the first coastal fortification in California. It was here that Cabrillo landed. A marker commemorates the landing in 1602 of Sebastian Vizcaino. The point is a military reservation.

478—PRESIDIO HILL: Located in Old Town, San Diego. Within the adobe walls of the military enclosure once located on this hill, all California began. The outline of the original wall is now marked by concrete walls. Within the enclosure, from 1769 to 1829, lived the priests, soldiers, Spanish grandees and later the Americans. From 1825 to 1829 the first Mexican governor of California, Governor Echandia, lived here. Here was once located the ancient Indian village of Casoy, discovered and named "San Miguel" by Cabrillo in 1542. In 1602 it was visited and named San Diego de Alcalá by Vizcaino. Here Fra Junipero Serra planted civilization in California. Here he first raised the cross. Here he began the first mission and here was founded the first town, San Diego, on July 16, 1769. This hill has been called the "Plymouth Rock of the Pacific," because it marks the first settlement of the white race on the west coast. For more than 50 years Spain maintained a garrison on this hill. By 1830 the place was in a ruinous condition and was abandoned in 1835.

479—RAMONA'S MARRIAGE PLACE (Estudillo House): Located in Old Town, San Diego at Mason and San Diego Sts. This is one of the earliest adobe structures in San Diego. It is also the best known and most visited of the old time buildings around the city. Built in 1825 it was the home of Jose Marie Estudillo, an officer in the Spanish army. In 1899 it was on the point of crumbling away but was later restored to its original condition. Women and children found refuge here during the Mexican-American war of 1846. The place is now a museum containing quaint old relics, old Spanish kitchen, wishing well, old furniture and paintings. The old arm chair used by Helen Hunt Jackson while writing "Ramona" is here. The first piano brought around the Horn is also to be seen. It was brought to California by the Lugo family. The walks are laid out with tile made by the Mission Indians 160 years ago. This place is open from 8 to 5 daily. Admission charge.

480—ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS: Located at 530 Silvergate Avenue in San Diego. Here is a nursery famous for its begonias and said to be the finest collection in the world. 400 varieties of this plant may be seen here as well as many other kinds of plants, grown from seeds from all over the world. Here may be seen a podocarpus tree grown from seed sent here by Theodore Roosevelt and Stewart Edward White from Africa. Admission is charged.

481—SAN DIEGO MUSEUM: Located in Balboa Park. Here are located the Mayan Archaeology Exhibit, Peruvian Exhibit, Egyptian Collection, Jessop Archery Hall, Polynesian Hall, South Sea Exhibit, California Exhibit, Southwest Exhibit, Indian Basketry, Eskimo Collection, Plains Indian Exhibit, Evolution of Man, Races of Mankind and many other exhibits.

482—SAN DIEGO ZOO: Located in Balboa Park, San Diego. Here is an excellent collection of animals of all kinds and one of the best collections in the country. The zoo is well arranged and the animals well cared for. It is an outstanding exhibit. Among the valuable animals are the Northern Elephant Seals from Guadalupe Island, the Alaskan fur seals and the two mountain gorillas. Here will be found many of the Martin Johnson animals. The highest flying cage in the world is located here. Open daily. Admission charged.

483—SCRIPPS INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY: Located on Scripps, or Biological, Grade just north of La Jolla. Here is an interesting aquarium containing specimens of marine life of the region. The museum has a most interesting exhibit of sea life. The institute is a branch of the University of California and the only one of its kind in America. The work consists of gathering data and specimens relating to the ocean and research work based on these materials. Open to the public daily from 8 to 5.

484—SERRA MUSEUM: Located on Presidio Hill, in Old Town, San Diego. Here is a historical library and a collection of early chests, furniture, grinding stones, etc. One of the interesting exhibits is a book entitled "Story of San Diego." It is made of pasteboard, the hinges and binding of bacon rind, burlap is used instead of leather and it is laced with bacon rind. Parafine is used, covered with paper napkins filled with cheese. A cigar box makes an opening inside of the book with a picture of Cabrillo. A raised duplicate of the Mission is made of cork and parafine. Here also is a sword plowed up near San Pasqual. It is broken in half and has been identified by the U. S. Government as an issue of 1840 and it has been learned that a soldier, during the San Pasqual battle, broke the sword, threw it down and ran away. The museum was dedicated July 16, 1929, the 160th anniversary of the founding of Presidio Hill. Open to the public daily from 10 to 5.

485—STAR OF INDIA: Located at the foot of Columbia Street in San Diego. This old bark was launched in 1863 at Ramsay, Isle of Man, and christened the "Euterpe." Her first voyages were between England and the British Colonies. It was also used to transport slaves and convicts. In 1906 her name was changed and in 1925 she was presented to the San Diego Zoological Society as a nautical museum. It has an interesting exhibit. It is also used as headquarters for the Sea Scouts. The Star of India is the oldest iron ship afloat. It is an old square-rigged windjammer and has made 18 trips around the world. Open daily from 9 to 6. Admission charged.

486—THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS: Located on Catalina Avenue, Point Loma, San Diego. This place, known as Lomaland, was purchased in 1897 by the colony founded by Mme. Helena Blavatsky, and consists of 5,000 acres. The philosophy here encompasses a belief in human evolution to perfection by the way of reincarnation. When a person joins this society they turn over all their possessions. Everyone works and all have their duties to perform. There are about 150 residents at present. They live simply, and the children, especially, have no contact with the outside world. Many well known people have been connected with the society, musicians, singers, poets, professors and painters. There are several buildings, the academy, temple, library and others, all beautiful buildings.

487—TORREY PINES PARK: Located off U. S. Highway No. 101 from 22 miles south of Oceanside. This is part of the San Diego's Park System and consists of 290 acres dedicated to the preservation of the Torrey Pine, one of the rarest of all conifers. It is a low, crooked, crawling tree from 15 to 35 feet high and flourishing on the high rugged bluffs near the ocean where it assumes fantastic shapes and forms. This tree was supposed, until 1888, to be indigenous only to this spot, when it was discovered on the Santa Rosa Island off the Santa Barbara coast. One of the most perfect Torrey Pines known is on the Forestry Department grounds in Orange. It is 65 feet tall and replanted from Torrey Pines Park. It is 40 years old, the trunk is almost perpendicular and the branches perfectly symmetrical.

488—U. S. NAVAL BASE: Located at San Diego. Here is the greatest naval operation base in the United States. On sea and shore the fighting forces represent more than \$150,000,000 and the buildings on shore \$30,000,000 more. The army, navy, marine corps and coast guard have a personnel of 22,000 officers and men. 125 navy vessels of all kinds are anchored in "Man-o-War Row". At the harbor is the headquarters for the Destroyer, Submarine, Cruiser and Aircraft Squadrons. The vessels are open to visitors on Sundays, 2 to 4.

489—U. S. MARINE CORPS BASE: Located at San Diego and reached via Barnett Avenue. It is the principal Marine Corps Station on the coast. Here are the Base Troops, Recruit Depot and the Sea School with about 900 men. Also the Fleet Marine Force, ready to move instantly with the U. S. Fleet. Modern barracks face a hard surfaced mile long parade ground and a review is held here every Friday afternoon at four to which the public is invited. The large, well drilled, Marine Corps Base Band is located here. The base is open 9 to 4 and visitors are welcome.

490—U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION: Located in San Diego and reached via Barnett Ave. Here are located 800 men in training, fine grounds, about 40 buildings, large drill field and many mounted guns. The streets are named for naval heroes. Dress parade open to the public every Thursday at 3:15 p.m. Band concerts Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m. The station is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily and visitors are welcome.

491—WHALEY HOUSE: Located at San Diego Ave. and Harvey St. in Old Town, San Diego. This was the first modern brick house in the Southwest. It was built by Thomas Whaley in 1856 and was, at one time, the San Diego County Court House. It was here that "Yankee Jim" Robinson was hanged, in 1851, for stealing a boat. The house has been occupied by the Whaley family since it was built.

SAN JOSE AND VICINITY

492—SAN JOSE: Located 50 miles southeast of San Francisco on U. S. 101. This city was founded on November 29, 1777, under authority of Spain. The first American Flag was raised here, above the town hall, on July 14, 1846. The first State Capitol Building was located here. The first State Legislature convened here in 1849. It was the first incorporated city in California being incorporated by the State Legislature in 1850. When San Jose was founded it was known as "Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe. Located at 430 South Eighth Street is the Edwin Markham Home and a memorial to the famous author of "The Man with the Hoe". When the Pueblo of San Jose was established, under Governor Felipe de Neve, it consisted of 14 families. This was four years before the Pueblo of Los Angeles was founded.

493—EL PALO ALTO (High Tree): Located at the outskirts of Palo Alto on the banks of San Francisquito Creek, a short distance from U. S. Highway 101. This tree, a giant redwood, centuries old, is the first recorded landmark in California. It was under this tree, in November, 1769, that Portola camped on the expedition resulting in the discovery of San Francisco Bay. Here, in 1776, Padre Palou erected a cross to mark the site of a proposed mission, later built at Santa Clara. The celebrated Pedro Font Typographical Map, of 1770, contained a drawing of this tree making it the first official living landmark in the

state. Other early explorers, such as de Anza and Vancouver, used this tree as a landmark. Even earlier the Indians of the section held peace councils beneath its friendly limbs. Palo Alto was named for this tree.

494—FRENCHMAN'S TOWER: Located on the Page Mill Road at Mayfield (near Palo Alto) back of the Stanford University. Here is an odd, turreted brick structure with narrow arched windows and massive masonry, without any apparent entrance. In 1874, a man giving the name of Peter Coult, an eccentric foreigner, erected this tower on a 1400 acre ranch he had purchased here. He said it was a water tower and that the maze of tunnels he had built was for the same purpose. It turned out later that this tower was a lookout from which he could watch the approach of emissaries of the French government from which he was a refugee, and that the network of tunnels were a means of retreat. In the tower he kept a store of food and a small arsenal. In the tangle of trees and shrubs topping the hill may still be seen the foundations of the chateaux which he never completed. Here, also, is an island dotted lake, hemmed in by picturesque uncut brown stone walls, with quaint parapets and arched bridges of stone and brick. This place is now being filled in to provide building sites for the University.

495—FRUIT SALAD TREE: Located at the Keesling Fruit Ranch on the Santa Cruz road four miles south of San Jose. On this unusual tree have been grafted over 40 varieties of fruit. There are peaches, apricots, prunes, plums, cherries, almonds and other kinds. The blossoming period is very interesting when it has white blossoms and several shades of pink. Some limbs are in full bloom while others are in a dormant state. In summer there are ripe, half ripe and perfectly green peaches. There are green, yellow, purple and red plums all at the same time. It is well worth a visit.

496—HOLY CITY: Located 15 miles southwest of San Jose on State Highway No. 17. This place, now practically abandoned, was occupied by a religious sect which claimed to have the greatest philosophy given to the world in all history. It claims the politics of the world, the religion of all churches and a new system of drama and business. The city had a hotel, restaurants, stores, giant telescope, zoo, airport, auditorium, radio station, chamber of thrills and held public lectures on Sundays. The residents were all men and lived as one large family. Troubles appeared and the place became deserted. The buildings still remain with all their gaudy colors and are now being operated in a small way.

497—LICK OBSERVATORY: Located on Mt. Hamilton, 25 miles east of San Jose via Santa Clara Street. This observatory, of the Astronomical Department of the University of California, was built and willed to the state by the pioneer, James Lick, in 1874. It was completed in 1888 at a cost of \$610,000 and covers 3,120 acres at an elevation of 4,209 feet. It has a 36 inch and a 12 inch equatorial telescope. These are available to visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and to students Saturday evenings. Lick is buried beneath the foundation of the telescopes.

498—ROSICRUCIAN TEMPLE AND ORIENTAL MUSEUM: Located on Naglee Avenue between Chapman and Park Streets in San Jose. This temple is a replica of a grotto temple of the Egyptian architecture and decoration of the 17th or 18th Egyptian dynasty. It is made of stone and concrete, with 16 beautiful columns surmounted by the famous lotus bell surfaced with 22 carat gold. On the walls will be found Egyptian pictures done in the same manner as those in ancient Egypt. The Oriental Museum adjoins the Temple and has a collection of Oriental objects. Here are antiques and modern pieces of rare work from various parts of the world. Part of this collection is from excavations of temples in Egypt. Here are rare scarabs, costly Oriental jewels and tapestries and many other things of interest. The Temple and Museum are open to the public each week day from 9 to 5 except Saturday afternoon. There is no admission charge.

499—STANFORD UNIVERSITY: Located at Palo Alto. This imposing campus is located on what is known as the "Stanford Farm", an estate of 8,800 acres. It is world famous for its beautiful architecture and is valued at \$13,000,000. Founded in 1885 by Senator Leland Stanford as a memorial to his son. The yearly average attendance is 3,500. The Herbert Hoover War Library is located here, the most com-

plete collection of material concerning the World War in any country. The Ryan High Voltage Laboratory is another outstanding feature. Aeronautic research work is carried on here. Herbert Hoover's home is located on the campus.

500—STANFORD MEMORIAL CHAPEL: Located at Stanford University near Palo Alto. Noted for its architectural features and its mosaic designs, both interior and exterior. Its beautiful façade of mosaic depicting "The Sermon on the Mount" is well worth a visit. The Museum, nearby, contains fine exhibits of Egyptian art, Indian craft and early California paintings. Open daily to visitors.

501—UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA: Located at Santa Clara. It was founded by the Mission Padres, in 1777, as a Mission School. In 1851 the Jesuits established Santa Clara College which, in 1912, became the University of Santa Clara. The first college degree ever to be issued in California was given here in 1857. The university has a faculty of 58 and a student body of 500. The buildings and grounds are valued at \$3,000,000. On the grounds is located a replica of the Mission Santa Clara de Asis, founded in 1777.

502—VILLA MONTALVO: Located 11 miles southwest of San Jose near Saratoga. This is the former estate of Senator James Phelan and now a public park, museum and art center for the development of art, literature, music and architecture. The place is valued at more than a million dollars and consists of 100 acres.

503—WINCHESTER MYSTERY HOUSE: This "Spirit and Wonder House" is located 3 miles west of San Jose via Stevens Creek Road to Santa Clara and Los Gatos Roads. This is the world's largest and oddest dwelling, planned and built by the late Sarah L. Winchester as the spirits directed. Many of the rooms were built for departed spirits. It was under construction continually for 36 years. Mrs. Winchester believed she would not die as long as she continued to build. The majority of the rooms, staircases and other parts, were never completed. The building covers six acres, contains 160 rooms with thousands of doors and windows. There are 40 stairways, 47 fireplaces, blind stairways, hundreds of closets, some opening onto blank walls and others into space. There are "goofy" stairways, floors laid with trap doors, secret passages, etc. This house is open every day from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. with guides to show you through. An admission is charged.

504—WOODSIDE STORE: Located 1½ miles west of Woodside, which is 4 miles southwest of Redwood City. This store was built by "Old Doc Tripp" in 1854. It was the community center of the large redwood lumbering operations of this section. Here, in 1854, over a thousand lumbermen secured their mail, food and liquid refreshments.

SANTA BARBARA AND VICINITY

505—SANTA BARBARA: Located on the coast 98 miles north of Los Angeles via U. S. 101. This city figures in the earliest recorded history of California. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of Alta California, sailed into the channel in 1542. In 1602 Sebastian Viscaino cast anchor here. It was he who gave the name to the city. In 1770 Father Junipero Serra halted here on his way to Monterey. In 1782 he founded the Presidio and selected the site for the mission, consecrated in 1786 by Father Fermin de Lasuen. The candles in this mission have burned continuously since its founding. On Santa Barbara Avenue is a tablet marking the site of the Santa Barbara Presidio, founded in 1782 by Gov. Felipe de Neve and Capt. Jose Ortega, in command of 50 soldiers, who were accompanied by Father Junipero Serra, who dedicated the site. The county court house is one of the most interesting and beautiful in America.

506—BLAKSLEY BOTANIC GARDENS: Located at Santa Barbara in Mission Canyon and reached via Los Olivos Street. Here is a wonderful collection of plants, trees, cacti and shrubs indigenous to California, all carefully grouped and labeled. There is also an old Mission Dam here, built by the Indians in 1799. The gardens may be viewed from sunrise to sunset.

507—CARRILLO ADOBE: Located at 15 East Carrillo St. in Santa Barbara. This place, in a good state of preservation, was the birthplace of Isobel Larkin, the first American child born in California. This was in 1833.

508—DE LA GUERRA HOUSE: Located at 15 East De La Guerra St. in Santa Barbara. This is one of the most interesting of the remaining landmarks of the Spanish residency in Alta California. It was built of adobe brick by Indian labor and was under construction for several years and finally completed in 1827. One of the adobe bricks, with the date, 1826, may be seen in the corridor near the front porch. This was the home of Capt. Jose De La Guerra, who served for many years as comandante of Santa Barbara. In the Spanish days it was the scene of gay fiestas and the stopping place of visiting notables.

509—EL CUARTEL ADOBE: Located at 122 East Canon Perdido St. in Santa Barbara. This was one of the original soldiers quarters dedicated by Capt. Jose Ortega and Father Junipero Serra in 1782.

510—GILLESPIE ESTATE: Located north of U. S. Highway No. 101 from Montecito. Here are very beautiful Italian and sunken gardens. It is a private estate but open to the public daily except Sunday. Turn north on Olive Hill Road to Hot Springs Road, turn right to River Rock Road then right again to Para Grande Lane and the gardens.

512—HISTORIC SYCAMORE TREE: Located at Milpas and Quinientos Streets, in Santa Barbara. This tree was used as a bearing point for sailing vessels as early as 1800. Travelers by land also passed by this great tree and it was visible for miles by land or sea. Portola, Father Serra, and others were guided by the big tree and rested under its sheltering branches.

513—LARGEST FIG TREE IN THE U. S.: Located at Chapala and Montecito Streets, in Santa Barbara. It is 75 feet high with a spread of 125 feet. It was planted in 1872. The second largest fig tree is at Parlier. This tree is 35 feet high and has a 100 foot spread. It grew from a buggy whip. In 1883 I. N. Parlier was driving a team of mules when his whip, made from a small limb from a fig tree, fell in the spokes of a wheel and was broken. A piece of this whip was stuck in the ground. It took root, grew and produced large crops of white figs every year.

514—MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY: Located in Mission Canyon at Santa Barbara. It contains many interesting exhibits of Indian days and collection of animal and plant life of the region. Also a collection of birds in their natural habitats. Open 9 to 5 week days and 1 to 5 Sundays.

515—SANTA CRUZ ISLAND: Located 25 miles off the coast of Santa Barbara. It is 30 miles long and nine miles wide. This island, with its springs, forests, hills, rocky canyons and high plateaus, is privately owned. Camping is allowed on the island, however, providing you arrive on one of Captain Eaton's boats. The trip from Santa Barbara takes about three hours. Visit the seal rookery and submarine gardens. Wild boar abound here.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

516—SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK: Located 52 miles northeast of Visalia. This is to Giant Forest, the center of activities. This park contains giant Sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter and up to 274 feet high. It is open all year. Accommodations of all kinds. There are miles of trails, fishing, bathing pools and many points of interest. Here are Hospital Rock, Kaweah River Gorge, Giants Rock Pile, Big Pool, Buckeye Flat, Red Rock Gorge, Sherman Tree, Moro Rock, Crystal Cave, Clough Cave, Profile View, Parker Group of Big Trees, Crescent Meadow, Tharp Cabin Log and many other places of interest. The park was established in 1890 and is the second oldest of our national parks. It is the home of the largest, and second oldest tree in the world. The park has much of the grandest scenery in the Sierra, culminating in Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the U. S. Giant Forest, a Brob-

dingnagian Forest, contains scores of trees nearly as large as the General Sherman Tree. The park covers an area of 604 square miles and has 12 beautiful groves of Sequoia trees, 5,000 of which measure more than ten feet in diameter.

517—CRYSTAL CAVE: Located in Sequoia National Park, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Giant Forest, six by road and $2\frac{1}{2}$ by trail. Stalactite formations of fantastic beauty will be found here. The main passage is 800 feet long and leads into a high vaulted chamber 40 by 60 feet in area. From this there are openings leading into a labyrinth of passages and chambers with an endless maze of stalactites. Through it all flows a beautiful stream forming lakes and cascades. This cave has not, as yet, been fully explored.

518—GENERAL SHERMAN TREE: Located in Sequoia National Park. It is the largest and second oldest living thing in the world and was discovered August 7th, 1879, by James Wolverton, a trapper, at which time he named the tree for General Sherman. It is estimated to be between 3000 and 4000 years old. During these years it has withstood the ravages of many fires and, though greatly damaged, it has continued to flourish. The dimensions of the tree are: Height above mean base, 272 feet; base circumference, $101\frac{1}{2}$ feet; greatest base diameter, $32\frac{3}{4}$ feet; diameter, 60 feet above ground, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 120 feet above ground, 17 feet; height of largest branch, 130 feet, and the diameter of the largest branch, 7 feet. Think of a tree as tall as a city "skyscraper," with a trunk as wide as a city street. This tree alone, without any of the other sights in the Park, is well worth the trip just to stand under its great dome and receive the inspiration of its majestic presence. Although this tree has long been known as the "oldest" some scientists claim that the juniper trees in the Sierra Nevada Mountains are older than the Sequoias. (See No. 191.)

519—HANGING ROCK: Located in Sequoia National Park on the Moro Rock trail. Here is a huge glacier boulder poised for a 3,000 foot drop into a yawning canyon below.

520—MORO ROCK: Located in Sequoia National Park. This is one of the greatest batholiths of the Sierra Nevada. It is 6,719 feet above sea level, 4,200 feet above the ground and 6,000 feet above the San Joaquin Vally, a view of which may be obtained from the rock. From the summit, easily reached by the "Stairway of a Thousand Steps," to the Kaweah River, is a sheer drop of 4,200 feet. Nearby are Indian pictographs and a mammoth boulder marks the old headquarters of the Yokut Indians.

521—THARP CABIN: Located in Long Meadow, Sequoia National Park, half mile from the end of the automobile road at Crescent Meadow. This is a large hollow Sequoia log and was occupied by Hale Tharp, a Three Rivers pioneer and the discoverer of Giant Forest in 1858, as a house. John Muir, for whom Muir Woods was named, spent several days in the unique "house in a log" in 1875. He immortalized the "Noble Den," as he called it, and the surrounding Sequoias, in a book, "Our National Parks." The cabin is maintained in its original condition and constitutes an interesting museum.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

522—YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK: The greatest of all National Parks in California. Yosemite Valley, the center of activities, occupies eight square miles. It is a place of world-famed beauty. There are lofty cliffs, waterfalls, groves of big trees, many lakes and ice sculptured canyons. It is a land of enchantment. It was established in 1890, is 4,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level. The Valley was discovered in 1849 and occupies eight square miles of the total area of the park. The Merced River flows through the park. Bear and deer roam at will. There is an interesting museum here and Le Conte Memorial Lodge has a free library of nature books. Glacier Point rises 3,200 feet above the floor of the Valley and is a vantage point which offers a spectacular view of distant snow clad peaks, while far below Yosemite Valley appears as a miniature garden. Three waterfalls are visible from the point, Yosemite, Nevada and Vernal.

